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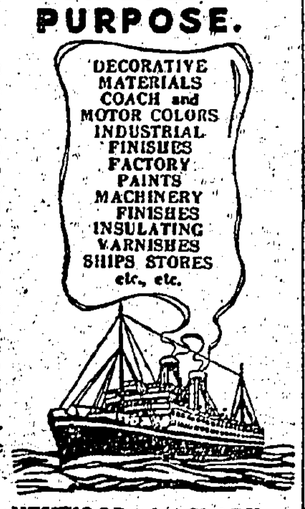

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TROUBLE IN SOVIET RANKS.

GROWING "RIGHT" OPPOSITION.

ATTEMPTS AT SUPPRESSION.

Moscow (U.P.)—Expulsions, exiles and other so-called "administrative measures" against the growing Right opposition within the Communist ranks are clearly foreshadowed in hundreds of resolutions and speeches at the local Party conferences now under way throughout the Soviet Union.

These gatherings are a prelude to the important national conference of the All-Union Communist Party, scheduled for the near future, where decisive action against the Right dissidents is expected.

How high the administrative arm of the Kremlin will reach remains to be seen. The tone of resolutions, however, bodes no good for Nicholas Bukharin, Tomsky and other prominent Bolsheviks whose names are linked by common report with the Right opposition. Almost always they specify that Rights must be suppressed regardless how highly placed they may be in the party or in the government.

The Political Bureau.

Bukharin and Tomsky are among the "Big Nine," with Joseph Stalin at the head, who constitute the Political Bureau. Whether they will still be members of this all-powerful body after the national conference is among the most urgent of the political questions here.

Bukharin, it is generally known, has already been shorn of much of his power, although he is secretary-general of the Communist International. He is, for example, no longer editor of the official party organ, "Pravda," which he headed until the rift between himself and the Stalin group became serious.

Tomsky is still President of the Trade-Union Council. It is widely reported, however, that he is no longer active on his post, and that actual leadership of the trade union movement has been taken over by M. Kaganowitch, one of Stalin's close supporters.

Becoming Organised.

The local conferences all attest that the Rights, until recently scattered and leaderless, are gradually becoming organized, very much along the lines of the Trotsky opposition before the exiles of January 1928. It is charged that the Rights of various cities have established underground contacts and are beginning to disseminate illegal literature attacking the Stalin leadership.

The latter is the most significant of the charges. At the same time that Leon Trotsky is writing articles abroad characterizing Stalin as a "Napoleonic usurper," contraband Right leaflets are said to call Stalin a "dictator" and a "Ghengis Khan."

It is not at all certain though that men like Bukharin and Tomsky are in any way connected with such contraband publications. At a time when they are fighting for their political lives, such action would amount to political suicide and they are not likely to have taken it.

Illegal Literature.

A good deal of illegal literature, it must be remembered, is spread by individuals, without the knowledge or consent of the leaders. Much of it, also, is just spurious.

A furious internal struggle is an opportunity for anti-government elements to add to the turmoil by spreading forged oppositionist leaflets.

Often, too, loyal supporters of the ruling faction are tempted to spread forgeries so worded that they put the supposed authors, whether Trotskyists or Rights, in an unfavourable light. Many of the supposed underground Trotsky leaflets were clearly faked and filled with language obviously intended to discredit the former War Minister in the eyes of workers. The game of underground literature is one in which Russia has generations of practice.

The Right opposition has been contending that the Kremlin's policies are too drastic. It asks for a let-down in the pace of industrialization and in the fight against the richer peasants. Some of the leaders, especially certain Red professors of economy, argue that the present programme amounts to feudal exploitation of the peasantry by the city population.

As in the earlier stages of the Trotsky opposition, many of the dissidents are offering their resignations from government posts.

ICELAND PARLIAMENT'S CELEBRATION.

FIRST FORMED IN 930 A.D.

12 CONSTITUENCIES AND 36 DELEGATES.

[Exclusive to the "Daily Press."]

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (U.P.).—The Commonwealth Legislative Assembly of Iceland, the Althing as it is called, and which is claimed to have been the first of parliaments, will celebrate its thousandth anniversary in the summer of 1930. Already Icelanders in America have booked two liners to bring them to Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, for the occasion.

The Althing was first formed in the year 930, about half a century after the Scandinavians had begun to colonise Iceland and had found the remains of the Irish hermits who had been there before them. A certain Ulfijotr, a settler of royal descent, decided that it was time Iceland had a code of laws. He returned home to Denmark in 927 and came back to Iceland in 930 with his code.

The Court of the Althing.

He was able to persuade his fellow squatters to divide themselves into twelve constituencies and to elect in each constituency three delegates. The thirty-six members of the Althing thus elected used to meet each year, in June, at a place came to be known as the Thing-valla, and which was chosen partly because it was at the junction of the tracks that crossed the desert of the interior, but more because it could be had for nothing, since the land had been taken from the former owner, who had committed murder.

The Althing made laws and established the "court of the Althing," which tried all disputes. A speaker or "lawgiver" was appointed, whose duty it was to recite publicly the whole law. To him, too, all who were in need of a legal opinion or of information as to what was and was not law had a right to turn during the meeting of the Althing.

To him a sort of presidency or precedence at the Althing was conceded, but with a care which marks how jealously the young republic guarded itself against bestowing too great power on its chief officer, he was expressly excluded from all share in the executive.

A Strict Republic.

Under the code of Ulfijotr, Iceland was a republic in the strictest sense. Any man over twenty-five—so long as he paid his taxes and had not been in prison—had the right to stand for election. Eventually the Althing was divided into two houses, the upper house having twelve and the lower house twenty-four members.

The Thing-valla plain, where the Althing will meet again in its thousandth year, is famous for its wild beauty. It is eight miles long and six miles wide, with mountains at one end and a lake at the other.

The Althing meets now in a less romantic but more businesslike, fashion in a room at Reykjavik. It met with fair regularity through the centuries till 1720, and in 1843 it was re-established, but only as an advisory committee. It was not till 1874, when Iceland was given again her constitution, that the Althing was reviewed in its old glory, and, finally in 1918 the act of union between the two sovereign states of Denmark and Iceland was passed.

No Minister of War!

The Althing now has a cabinet which consists of three members; the Premier, who is at the same time, Minister of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Public Instruction; the Minister of Industry, and the Minister of Trade. There is no Minister of War!

From the beginning it was a different organisation from the Anglo-Saxon "things"—the housething, for example, whence we get our word "husting"—for these seem to have been more like committees than parliaments. It seems also to have been much more highly-developed than the British embryo of parliament, the Witangemot.

The Althing dates from the century of the greatest of sagas. Scholars say that the saga which tells of the discovery of Viland—America—is a little younger than the Althing.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(April 4.)

Annual general meeting, H.K. W.G. and M.C.C. Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Awakening."
World Theatre: "Sally, Irene, and Mary."
Star Theatre: "Johnny get your hair cut."
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.: "Oh Kay," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Negapatam (Diomed). Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Hector), 2.30 p.m.

Friday,
(April 5.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. *v.* H.K. Club "A," King's Park, 5 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Awakening."
World Theatre: "Miss Brewster's Millions."
Star Theatre: "Under the Black Eagle."
Banvard Musical Comedy Co., "Tip Toes," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
U.S.R.C. Dance, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday.
(April 6.)

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.
Football:—Senior Division: Kowloon *v.* Royal Artillery.
Cricket:—Division I.: Hong Kong *v.* Rest. Division II.: Kowloon *v.* Hong Kong C.C. (F), H.K. Electric *v.* Indians (F), Civil Service *v.* University (F).
H.K.A.D.C. "The Dover Road," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Awakening."
World Theatre: "Miss Brewster's Millions."
Star Theatre: "Under the Black Eagle."
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.: "Folies Bergere," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Lane Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m., Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Hakusan Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.
(April 7).

1st Sunday after Easter.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanling.

Monday.
(April 8.)

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St. Stephen's College: Summer Term Begins.
Football:—Rugby Triangular Contest: Club *v.* Navy, Club ground, 5.15 p.m.
Tennis: Championship Singles, Semi-final, Upper Half.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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COPTIC RELIGION IN EGYPT.

NEW ANGLE TO PUZZLING SITUATION.

CHRISTIANS TURNING TO ISLAM.

LONDON (U.P.).—The religious question is one of the main hindrances to the settlement of Egypt's troubles. Internal intrigues, all along, have prevented complete political peace, but the death in August, 1927, of the Patriarch Cyril, after a reign of 50 years, has provided a new angle to the puzzling situation.

Roughly speaking, there are fourteen millions of Moslems and one million Copts in Egypt. But so backward is the administration of the Coptic church and so little are its priests instructed, that at least 400 leave the Christian faith every year and adopt Islam.

Presbyterians in Force.

There is, nevertheless, a considerable number of younger, and some older, Copts who are enlightened and earnest Christians, and still hold the orthodox faith, refusing to follow the 50,000 Copts who have joined the Presbyterian church, brought into existence by the American mission.

At the death of Cyril there were hopes that a man would occupy the throne of the first patriarch, St. Mark, who, by using the great wealth of the Coptic monasteries, would teach and maintain a ministry which would stop the leakage to Islam, and bring the light and life of Christ not only to the Copts, but through them to Egypt.

According to the common law, no bishop can be appointed patriarch; he must be a monk who has spent some time in a monastery. Acting on the procedure of former elections, and with the cognisance and approval of Sarwat Pasha, who was then Premier, an election took place in Cairo by representative laymen from all over Egypt, and a priest named Abuna Harmah Sulama, formerly a monk, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

When this was put up to the Premier for approval some mysterious power intervened, and Sarwat Pasha informed the Copts that he had appointed Ariba Yohanis, the bishop of Alexandria, as acting patriarch.

Opposing the Reformers.

Many years ago Ariba Yohanis was a servant to a family at Asseut, the chief town in upper Egypt. Owing to a quarrel with his master he fled to a monastery where he became a monk. In due time he was promoted to bishop of Alexandria, a post that he held for many years, until he ultimately became the second in seniority to the Patriarch Cyril. Ariba has systematically opposed the agitation of the reforming party to bring the finances of the monasteries under proper financial control.

Ariba had set his heart on becoming patriarch, though he knew by doing so that he was breaking the canon law and the ancient traditions of his church.

The reform party had right on their side, and held that the election of Abuna Harmah Sulama was according to the traditions and laws of the Coptic church. They also had the assurance that whoever was appointed, Ariba Yohanis could never be legally nominated and petitions of protests poured in from all parts of the country.

Months dragged on, and the term of Ariba Yohanis as acting patriarch was extended by six months at a time. The reform party sent a deputation to the King, who referred them to Nahas Pasha, the Premier. He, however, was deposed before they could interview him, and the new Premier would not meet them.

Breaking all Precedent.

It was then realised that it was intended to break all precedent and any Coptic opposition to enthroning Yohanis. This was how it was accomplished.

A lawyer, Dos, attended a meeting of the Meglis Mille, the elected council of laymen, whose powers were strictly limited, the appointment of the patriarch not being one of them, and tried to force the council into asking the King to draw up the procedure for election, as they could not agree among themselves.

There were sixteen members present, exactly the quorum according to the council's constitution. Two resigned there and then, thereby defeating for the time the design of the lawyer.

Last year a royal decree was issued commanding the election of the patriarch and naming 48 of the royal nominees, pashas and beys. Some were not orthodox Copts at all—one was a Roman Catholic, two or three were Presbyterians, and many others were unsuited.

By the decree 24 bishops were appointed to take part in the election and 24 of the Meglis Mille. On December 7, the so-called election took place, and even then, had there been a really secret ballot, Yohanis would not have received the overwhelming majority or even a majority at all.

Nine days later he was enthroned patriarch, spiritual ruler of the Coptic religion.

ACTORS IN THE COURT.

EFFECT OF MUSIC HALL STAGE "SLUMP."

WILL EVANS, HARRY WELDON AND DAVY BURNABY.

Three well-known comedians figured in Court proceedings on the same day in London recently.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore, in the Chancery Division, made a committal order against Mr. Will Evans, the music hall artist, respecting maintenance arrears due to his former wife. Mr. Bertram Long, for the wife, said that the arrears amounted to more than £1,000, and although a court order had been made against Mr. Evans to pay £7 a week off the arrears, he had paid nothing.

It was disclosed that he had turned himself into a business, called Will Evans and Company, owned by his present wife. He said before Mr. Justice Tomlin that his earnings were approximately £50 a week as a rule, and he now alleged that he had no money.

Mr. Evans did not appear, and the judge ordered that the commital order should lie in the office if he paid.

Harry Weldon's £25 a Week.

Mr. Harry Weldon, the music hall artist, gave evidence of his means in the Chancery Division, when he appeared on a judgment summons respecting arrears due to his wife under a Divorce Court order.

Mr. Tindale Davis, for the wife, said that the order was made in 1926 for Mr. Weldon to pay his wife £20 a week, and the arrears amounted to £420. Mr. Weldon, according to an affidavit, had been earning a large income.

Mr. Weldon said that his average weekly earnings between May 1926 and 1927 were £67, and the next year they were £63 a week. Then the slump came, and from May, 1928, until the present day, his average weekly earnings dropped to £25 a week. He had earned nothing during the past three months.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore adjourned the summons on Mr. Weldon's undertaking to pay £3 a week off the arrears. He said that Mr. Weldon complied with the order until September 1928.

(*Continued on next Column*).

NEW ONE-MAN MACHINE GUN.

PROBABLE ADOPTION BY WAR OFFICE.

CAN BE FIRED FROM SHOULDER.

LONDON (U.P.).—A new one-man machine gun, which is self-loading and capable of firing 35 shots a minute, it is understood, is being experimented with by the British War Office, and if eventually adopted, is likely to have an important influence on battle tactics in the future.

The new gun weighs only one-half pound more than the present standard army rifle, but it is said to be an infinitely more effective weapon. In addition to firing at more than double the rate of the present rifle it is understood to enable more accurate shooting, because the action being automatic the soldier is given more time to aim. Further there is less recoil.

It can be fired from the shoulder and can be set for semi-automatic or full automatic firing. The new weapon is based on a design of the United States Army, but the original design is understood to have been considerably improved upon by the Birmingham Small Arms Co., who have been experimenting with it for two years.

One problem that has yet to be worked out is that of the maintenance of sufficient supplies of ammunition for the soldier, but it is probable that this will be solved in the same way it was when machine guns were introduced.

Defaulting Income Tax Man.

When the first statutory meeting of the creditors of Mr. Davy Burnaby, the actor, was held at the London Bankruptcy Court it was stated that his affairs had been looked after by an income tax collector who disappeared.

The man was subsequently convicted on a charge of misappropriation, and Mr. Burnaby discovered that he owed £3,000 to the Inland Revenue authorities.

They obtained judgment against him, and he filed his petition to avoid a committal order obtained by them.

Accounts submitted showed total liabilities of £6,231 and a deficiency of £5,734. Mr. Burnaby, who attributed his position to heavy claims for income and super-tax, has been on the stage for twenty-six years.

The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind up in bankruptcy.

THE EX-EMPRESS ZITA.

HUNGARIAN ROYAL FAMILY ON HARD TIMES.

ITALY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH VATICAN.

Paris (U.P.).—The Empress Zita's dreams of power are over, one of the best informed of Hungarian emigres residing in Paris, told the United Press recently. Her son, Prince Otto, whom she equipped and educated for the throne at Budapest, must begin again his studies of a reality in which his rôle will be far from great.

And this is also the case with Prince Albrecht, rival with Otto, for the crown of Hungary; the royal Wittlesbach pretender of Bavaria, and the tottering Bourbons who now rule in Madrid.

"Their dreams have vanished in the scrawl of signatures on the parchment which re-established friendly relations between the Government of Italy and the Vatican," the United Press informant stated. "It was to the Pope that the legitimists looked to for their principal support. Now that Italy and Vatican have joined hands they realize that the chief instrument for effecting a restoration has been taken from them.

Plans of Re-Conquest.

"The plans of re-conquest, eloborated with infinite patience by the former empress during her long exile have been virtually rendered useless, because in all of them the Holy See appeared as the fulcrum by means of which Otto would be levered into the highest place. Zita is a woman of courage and she would not hesitate, if pushed, to remake her plans, but she is also an old woman and such a step is not likely."

The atmosphere in the Basque home of Zita, it was learned, has changed from one of ingenuous expectancy to melancholy disenchantment. The old atlas showing an Austro-Hungary intact, unmarred by the dividers and sub-dividers of Versailles, lies untouched. Zita is reported to be planning a short visit to France solely for the purpose of escaping the oppressive tension of a house over which hangs the shadow of failure.

When she reaches Paris she will probably go into the country beyond the city to a convent where she is known by the tranquil nuns. She alone of the household seems to realize fully the importance of what has taken place.

Otto and his brothers and sisters go on with their games and studies. Otto has grown a little bored. He likes the hum of the miniature zeppelins and biplanes and so he plays with the toys of war which had been his preparation for the crown but which now are only playthings. But Otto and the dream of a throne are both the fruit of that woman who was born to be a queen. Prince Otto is too young to be tragic.

Parliaments or Kings?

Zita will remain in Spain, for Spain is the only country which avows a whole-hearted allegiance to Rome. Her spirit, undaunted by war and its horrible aftermath, will go on.

Those who have seen Zita recently say she has changed, that the fire has disappeared from her eyes and all that remains is a cold ashen regard for her children. Efforts are being made to persuade her to move her residence to France but she refuses. If the revolutionary movement succeeds in banishing Alfonso from Spain, Zita may come, an old lady with a large family, with a talent for sovereignty in an age which prefers parliaments to kings.

It is generally known that the Hapsburgs, the Wittelsbachs and the Bourbons were the principal supporters of the Pope and that the Pope looked to them for aid in the extension of his power. The treaty with Italy is interpreted among the royalist emigres as a capitulation, that is, a surrender of royalism to democracy. Well posted individuals find in the treaty the "finis" of all royal aspirations. Catholicism, they hold, by embracing Fascism has forsworn its policy of aiding the dispossessed royal families. One informant asserted that it is ominous writing on the wall and bodes no good for Spain, last of the legitimate nations.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE AWAKENING" TO-DAY AT QUEEN'S.

Finally starred in "The Awakening," the Samuel Goldwyn Picture which comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day, Vilma Banky can now turn back and look with some pride at the steps of the screen ladder which she has climbed in the last three years.

"The Winning of Barbara Worth," "The Night of Love," "The Magic Flame" and "The Two Lovers" with Ronald Colman as co-star gave her a firm footing in public favour, and before "Two Lovers," was filmed, it was decided that in the future she was to be starred alone.

"The Awakening" shows her in a new mood. In previous pictures she has played a young beauty but has not been given an opportunity for much acting. Marie Ducrot, the heroine of "The Awakening," however, is a little Alsatian peasant girl capable of defying whole regiments of cavalry and managing a farm, a household, and a grandfather without taking time off from her day dreams.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

AFGHAN'S NEW KING.

A SIMPLE ROUGH AND READY FELLOW.

CONTEMPT FOR DANGER AND COMFORT.

Bombay, March 25 (U.P.).—Bachai-sakao, water-carrier, rebel leader, and now self-proclaimed king of Afghanistan must be a simple sort of fellow judging from the stories which are being told about him.

Habibullah, as he calls himself, is described as a short man with a thickset figure. He wears a heavy beard, and although he gives the appearance of having a bold air, he wears clothes conspicuous for their lack of finery.

One typical story of his simplicity, the authenticity of which is not vouched for, deals with a spring bed.

Upon occupying the palace in Kabul after he had entered the capital at the head of the rebel army, he eventually found his ideal bedroom in what had formerly been Amanullah's bathroom. There a spring bed was placed for him, but when he lay upon it for the first time he was greatly alarmed at the movements beneath him as he turned.

Jumping out of bed, he called his guard to search for an assassin in the room, but without result.

Habibullah's personal aversion to crime is illustrated by the story of the treatment of a man who was brought before him on a charge of stealing a carpet. His punishment was to be secured in such a manner that he could neither sit nor stand up, and a sentry was posted by him to explain his crime to everyone that passed by.

Bachai-sakno's power over his troops is augmented by the belief that he has a charmed life.

Once during his December attack on Kabul he was standing in the open, regardless of the fact that the enemy guns were directed against him personally. One shell fell at his feet and threw him violently to the ground in a shower of dust, so the story runs, but when the air had cleared again he was seen getting up from the ground unhurt.

But Habibullah does not take undue risks now that he has attained his objective. Realising the enmity with which he is faced he often attends prayers surrounded by soldiers with loaded rifles who closely guard the mosque in which he worships.

OFFICERS' ARREST MYSTERY.

BRITISH CAPTAIN SAID TO BE FREE.

SHIP EXPLOSION.

Conflicting reports have been received in London of the fate of the three British officers of the Donaldson Line steamer Tritonia who have been arrested following the explosion in their ship in Buena Ventura Bay, Colombia.

The ship, carrying 200 tons of dynamite, caught fire and blew up, two persons being killed. Most of the others on board escaped without injury.

The three arrested officers are: Captain Robert White, Second Officer MacMie, and Third Officer Angus MacDonald.

One report from Colombia stated that the crew had also been placed under arrest, pending an investigation into the explosion. It was followed by an unofficial message, received by a member of the Navigators and General Insurance Company in London, that the master of the vessel had been released.

No Confirmation.

"We have cabled for confirmation of this but so far have received no answer," said an official of the company. "Our last message was from the captain, in answer to a cable we sent assuring him and his crew of our help. It said: 'Thanks assistance.' We have now cabled the consul."

The Foreign Office, who were stated in one report to have assured the Donaldson Line, in Glasgow, that the captain had been released, and the others would shortly be free, added to the mystery.

"The three officers are still under arrest as far as the Foreign Office knows," a Press representative was informed. No mention of the crew was made. "We telegraphed to the consul for full particulars when news was first given to us, but no reply has yet been received.

"The arrest is a normal procedure, the ship being in territorial waters, and there is no more we can do as yet."

Reports received do not give any information on the charge being made against the officers.

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"The trouble went on for three or four weeks when I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It helped her so I purchased a cake of Soap and a box of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. A. Blackmore, 13, Alexandra Terr., Sunniside, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CRICKET CLUB.

In the absence abroad of the president, Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Birkin, Alderman E. Huntsman, Deputy Lord Mayor of the city, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club. The financial statement showed that receipts for the past year totalled £14,961, this amount being £316 in excess of expenditure. Dr. Gauld, the hon. secretary, in presenting the report, observed that last season had been a very interesting and successful one for the club, which now possessed a membership of 4,115. Referring to S. Staples, who had to return from Australia owing to ill-health, Dr. Gauld said that they hoped, with the medical care he was now receiving, he would be fit to play for the county next season.

Dealing with cricket legislation, Mr. J. Dixon, a former captain of the county and chairman of the committee, said there had been a good deal of discussion as to increasing the size of the wicket, and he was inclined to think there was a growing opinion in favour of the change. As to the visit of the Australians in 1930, he favoured the proposal which had been adopted of allotting four days to each of the Test Matches, in order that a definite result might, if possible, be reached, it being desirable, in his opinion, that it should be tried as an experiment.

Colonel W. F. Story, who played for Nottinghamshire so long ago as 1875, was elected president, and the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, Alderman Atkey, vice-president.

GERMAN BOXERS AT THE N.S.C.

Two German boxers, Willy Metzner (Cologne) and Walter Cunow (Hamburg), took part in contests at the National Sporting Club last month, Metzner opposing Dick Corbett (Bethnal Green) in the chief bout of fifteen rounds at 8st. 7lb., while Cunow met Wally Dakin (Ipswich).

In an 8-round contest, Young Siki (Liverpool) beat Jerry O'Neill (Merthyr) on points.

Dick Corbett beat Willy Metzner on points. As an exhibition of boxing the contest was disappointing, and in the early rounds neither landed a really good punch. Corbett was sent to the boards from a right to the body in the thirteenth round, and an appeal for a foul was disregarded by the referee.

Cunow and Dakin boxed a draw.

BRITISH RUGBY TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Arrangements have been provisionally completed for the visit of a British Rugby team to New Zealand next year. The team will sail from England in April *vid* the Panama Canal and will arrive in New Zealand on or about June 6. The itinerary at present allows for 19 matches, including four Test matches and a match against the Maoris. The British team will also pay a brief visit to Australia, where eight matches will be played.

The New Zealand Rugby Union are making efforts to arrange a conference during the English team's visit, to which delegates from Australia, South Africa, and Canada will be invited to confer with those from the English and New Zealand governing bodies. The object of the conference is to endeavour to clear up certain matters pertaining to uniformity of the rules and their interpretation. The subject of future international tours and other matters concerning the welfare of the game from an Imperial standpoint will be raised.

DEATH OF MR. TOM POTTS

The death has occurred, after a long and painful illness, of Mr. Tom Potts (Harrow), the senior vice-president of the English Bowling Association.

A native of Poynton, Cheshire, he went to London about ten years ago, and joined the Harrow B.C., with whom he had his first experience of flat-green bowling after years of the crown-green game. He soon showed great ability, and in 1921 he was selected to play for Middlesex against the New Zealanders. He justified his selection, and in 1922 he was in the English international team, a position he held to 1927. Last year illness kept him out, but he skipped his club rink in the final of the London and Southern Counties B.A. Challenge Shield and won it. He won the Harrow championship seven times. At the last annual meeting of the E.B.A. he was elected senior vice-president.

PLAYER DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Harry Cunningham, the reserve left-half of Clapton Orient, died in Hackney Hospital from lockjaw, following a broken toe caused while at play. Cunningham was twenty years old.

He came to the Orient at the beginning of this season from a Scottish junior team.

AN ENGLISH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION?

Have we in Dr. J. C. Gregory, the present champion of Australia, a real English champion at last, a player who can hold his own against the Continental challenge? The field from which he has emerged a victor included the pick of Australia and also Britain's best player, "Bunny" Austin. Moon and Crawford, the Australians, and Austin were all in the last sixteen last year at Wimbledon. Crawford went down to Borotra after five sets, while Austin succumbed to Lacoste, the eventual winner, also after the five sets had been played. On this form it will be seen that Gregory has a distinct chance to say the least of it.

Of all the team now on tour Gregory has the greatest possibilities. Austin is a delightful and polished player, but his lack of stamina is an unfortunate handicap. Higgs has probably reached his limit, and his volleying and ability to vary his attack leaves much to be desired. Collins is a good player, but here again is one who does not attain the heights. Gregory is a man of powerful physique and about six feet in height. His service can be of the "cannon ball" variety, and one would think that it has improved while on tour. His ground strokes also can be of the hurricane sort, and are evidently now under proper control. Dr. Gregory is also a fine volleyer, with a nice touch for a stop volley, or an angled return, while overhead there was never any tendency to half-hit the ball. We may cut a better figure this year at Wimbledon, much as France is to be feared.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND TITLE.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for the second year in succession, won the cross-country championship of the Aldershot Command, decided over a stiff course of about seven miles at Bordon.

The twenty-one teams, each of fifteen men, were faced with a gruelling climb at the start, but Lce.-Cpl. Chidgey ran a great race to cover the distance in 38mins. 48secs., and secured first place for the D.C.L.I., whose team totalled 284 points. They were 57 points ahead of the 2nd North Staffs Régt., though the latter had their last scoring man seven places in front of the D.C.L.I., last man.

2nd Royal Tank Corps were third, and these three teams will represent the Aldershot Command in the Army championship.

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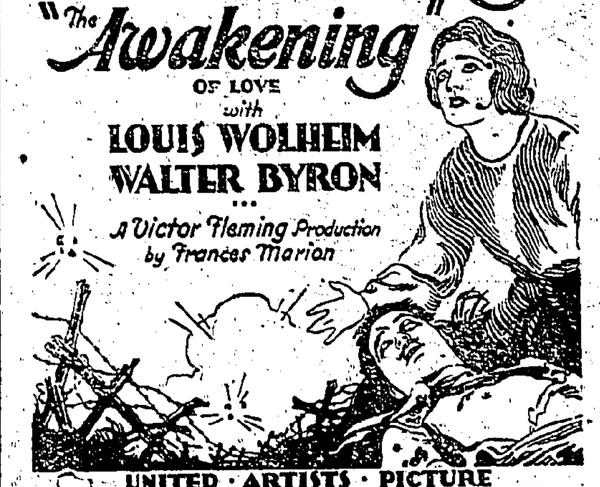
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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

Your Home and Mine.

ECONOMY IN DESSERTS.

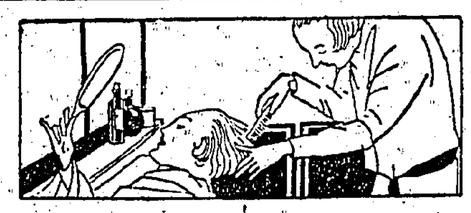
Sometimes it happens that the housewife is faced with the necessity of making some curtailment in the food budget, and the first thing that comes to her mind is—dessert less often. The last course is invariably the one to suffer because it is always argued that it can be done without. And so it can, but to those of us who have always looked forward to the end-of-the-meal delicacy and have missed it when it was not forthcoming—such a decision would be hard for us to become resigned to.

Rather would we rack our brains for old recipes, or make up new ones, which do not require many or expensive ingredients.

The following recipe is for a cracker pudding, which can be served either warm or cold, and is just as good the second day as the first. A sauce may be used if desired, although one is not necessary. To three-quarters cup of rolled cracker crumbs, add two and one-half cups of milk, six tablespoons of sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, and a pinch of salt. Flavour with nutmeg. Wash two-thirds cup of small seedless raisins, and bring to a boil. Drain and dry before adding to the pudding mixture. Pour into a buttered baking dish and place over the top of the pudding small dots of butter.

If a sauce is desired, use a lemon sauce or a brown sugar sauce. A good recipe for the latter calls for one-half cup of brown sugar, one tablespoon of flour, one cup of boiling water, one tablespoon of butter, and the grated rind and juice of half a lemon.

Pleasing to the eye as well as to the palate is cherry sponge pudding, which may be made at extremely low cost. To one package of cherry-flavoured gelatin dissolved in one pint of boiling water, add twelve marshmallows, finely cut, and stir until dissolved. Add a dash of salt and six drops of almond extract. When it begins to congeal, beat with a rotary egg-beater until it is of the consistency of whipped cream. Turn into molds and chill until firm.



BEAUTIFUL PLAIN WOMEN.

[By A MAN.]

Beauty, it is said, is only skin deep. Often in a woman it is more, for real beauty comes not only from her face, but from her soul: and soul beauty is not by any means a gift of the gods. It is a particular charm, to be cultivated at will, the essential of which is the gentle art of understanding those among whom she lives and works.

A woman who can listen quietly to the views of others, even though she may not herself agree, has learnt much: for those who help most, who understand best and who feel deepest, are often these who say the least. You will find that it is to these women that we men instinctively turn, as men will, when we are in trouble, knowing that even if we cannot find help, at least we shall be understood.

Tact, too, is one of woman's graces. A little tact together with a quiet gentle manner, soft words uttered in a slow cultured voice, will, time and again, turn the scales in her direction better than all the powers-that-be put together.

The understanding, tactful woman has a loveliness of her own, not to be confused with ordinary beauty; and maybe her soul shines out from behind quite ordinary features. Wherever she goes her presence is felt. She is happy, popular and beloved.

Menus

DINNERS

Braised Sweetbreads
Stringed Beans au Gratin
Hot Muffins
Pear Salad
Caramel Bread Pudding
Coffee

Ragout of Beef
Creamed Cabbage
Endive and Beet Salad
Cracker Pudding
Coffee

THE SUBTLE ART OF MAKE-UP.

"How many times have you seen the phrase "the subtle art of making up"? I know I've used it countless times and most of the advertisements for cosmetics contain it at one time or another.

There must be some good reason for its popularity.

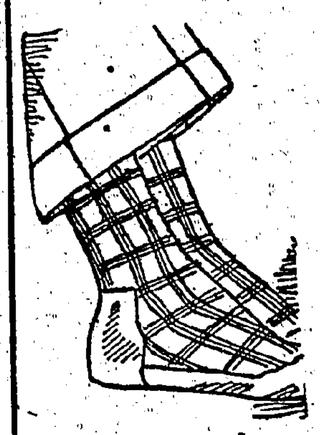
The importance of applying cosmetics subtly and artistically can't be over-emphasized. You realize the truth of this particularly when you see the messes some women make of their faces under the delusion that they're enhancing their beauty. Their idea seems to be, not to use a little make-up skillfully, but to use as much of it as is possible at one time. The result is too often a white, sticky mask of powder with splotches of rouge and lip-stick.

First you must choose the lightest and finest face powder tinted to match your skin. This should be lightly dusted on, after you have smoothed your foundation cream into the skin, and *never* rubbed into the skin. If your powder puff is not clean, the results will not be all that they might be, quite obviously. After the powder is applied evenly (and lightly) all over the face and neck, it is time for the rest of the make-up.

Rouge and lipstick should, of course, match and they should also follow your natural colouring in so far as is possible. If you don't know where to put on the rouge, pat the cheeks briskly until the blood comes to the surface—and the rouge only where you would ordinarily have colour.

Don't attempt to re-make your mouth more to your satisfaction with your lipstick. If your lips are tion to them with any additional colouring—otherwise follow the natural line.

Socks for Spring



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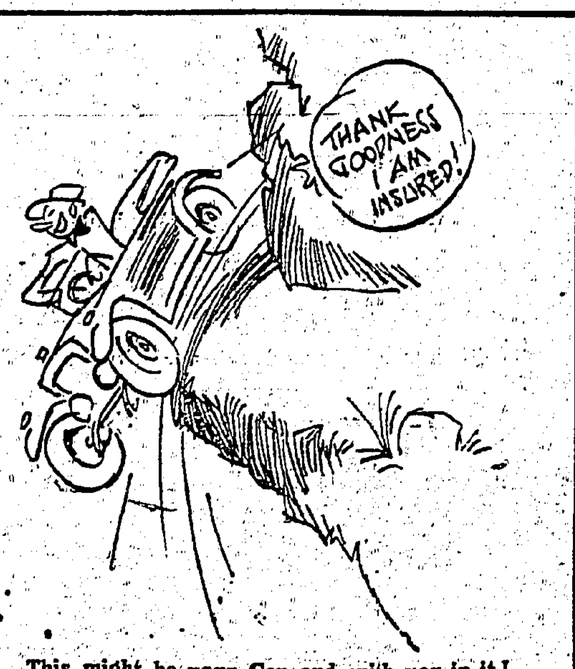

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OUTBURST BY WITNESS AT FIRE INQUIRY.

"ABSOLUTELY CRIMINAL THAT SUCH A BUILDING SHOULD BE ALLOWED."

CORONER'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

FINDING TO BE MADE KNOWN NEXT WEEK.

Something in the nature of a sensation occurred during yesterday's inquiry at the Central Magistracy into the King Edward Hotel fire disaster in which eleven people lost their lives. The Coroner, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who sat with a jury, had adjourned the Court after announcing that the evidence of Mr. Eric J. Wencz would not required, as it was doubtful if his story would add to the information already given by other witnesses.

Almost immediately, the Court reassembled and Mr. T. H. King (Captain Superintendent of Police), stated that Mr. Wencz had objected to his not being given a hearing and had described the proceedings as "an attempt to silence witnesses and whitewash the police and fire brigade." Immediately, the Coroner ordered Mr. Wencz to enter the witness-box and give his story, and any observations which were relevant.

COTTON-WOOL AND NAPTHALINE BALLS.

The first witness called was Mr. Victor C. Branson, a Government Analyst, who said that certain articles from the fire were given him by Police Inspector Lane. Chief of these articles was a quantity of cotton-wool such as was used in Chinese bedquilts. Mixed with the cotton wool were napthaline balls which were probably for keeping away moths. Adhering to some of the material were charred fragments of what might have been a wicker chair or rattan hold-all.

The Coroner: Did you thoroughly examine the stuff?

Witness: Yes.

Supposing at any time the material had been treated with kerosene, could you have detected it at the time of your examination?—Yes, but I found no trace of anything of that nature.

There were a good number of napthaline balls among the cotton-wool?—I should say there were more than we would use, Your Worship.

Could spontaneous combustion have occurred?—I do not think so, although there are authorities who hold that it is possible for cotton to smoulder for days unnoticed and then burst into flame owing to the action of a draught.

This stuff is very inflammable?—Yes, in a way. It would burn fairly fiercely once it caught fire but it is not easy to set it alight. I carried oct personal experiments which convinced me that a cigarette end would not ignite it.

Are these napthaline balls dangerous to use?—They will burn, certainly, but I do not think they lowered the ignition point of the mixture under discussion. I think the quilt must have caught alight on the outside and burned inwards.

No Spontaneous Combustion.

Would it be possible for anybody to drop a cigarette-end on a quilt of this description and set fire to it?—I don't think so. It must have come into contact with a flame. A lighted match would be more likely to start the fire although I can give no theory as to how this came about. All that I can say with certainty is that spontaneous combustion did not occur. Beyond that, I cannot go.

Continuing, witness said that napthaline balls, providing they have sufficient air, are highly inflammable.

He examined certain samples of wood some of which had come from the staircase of the King Edward Hotel and some from another building. The wood had been treated on one surface with polish. According to experiments witness had made, this polish did not go into teak to a greater depth than one-fiftieth of an inch although this polish was inclined to make the wood dry and thus slightly more inflammable. The polish on the surface would prevent the wood from becoming moist again.

Coroner: Do you think this polish is dangerous?

Witness: I see no harm in the use of it on floors.

Coroner: I trust that will relieve somebody's feelings!

The Hotel Letter Box.

Inspector Lane said he examined debris which was being removed from the hotel and found the remains of what had evidently been luggage. He handed samples to the previous witness and, a few days later, also gave him a piece of wood from the stairs and a fragment of wood from the dining room floor of the hotel for test purposes.

Coroner: What did you do with the letters that were in the letter-box?

Witness: They are still in police custody, I believe, Your Worship.

Mr. King: Most of the addresses have been found and the letters sent on.

Coroner: You did not open them to see if any of the writers were unaccounted for?

Witness: No.

Coroner: That will complete the evidence of this inquiry. I shall now adjourn the Court for ten minutes and then I shall address the jury very briefly and adjourn until such day as the jury like to suggest. They want some little time in which to make careful and deliberate consideration of the evidence that has been given.

"Mr. Wencz Is In Court!"

Mr. King: Mr. Wencz is in Court, Your Worship, and will give evidence should you so desire.

Coroner: Does his story add to what we have already heard?

Mr. King: I have a written statement here by Mr. Wencz. Your Worship. I do not think it adds any light upon the matter.

Coroner: Then the Court is adjourned.

Before the stated time of the adjournment was up, the Coroner reappeared and the Court reassembled.

Mr. King: After you rose, Your Worship, a remark was addressed to me by somebody in Court who said, "This is a deliberate attempt to silence witnesses and strifle evidence and a deliberate move to whitewash the police and the fire brigade." In view of that statement, I went into Your Worship's room and acquainted you with the nature of the remark.

Mr. Wencz: No, you get me wrongly.

"Your Hotels Are Death Traps."

Mr. King: I am open to correction. The same person said, "Your hotels here are death-traps." When he said that I told him I would see Your Worship about the matter.

Coroner: I am very glad you did, Mr. King. I had the statement written my Mr. Wencz before me, but I did not see that any more light was thrown upon the matter and I thought it would save time if I did not call him merely to repeat, in the main, what others have already said. As it is, I would be the last to obstruct any witness who wished to come forward. The jury were quite satisfied that they were aware of all the material facts of the case and had informed me that they had already heard a great many witnesses, and more would hardly help them.

Mr. King: Mr. Wencz gave the police full information but business took him to Shanghai.

MR. WENCZ'S EVIDENCE.

Coroner: Then Mr. Wencz will go into the box now.

Witness said his full name was Eric Julius Wencz. On the morning of the fire, he was awakened from sleep by a noise in the corridor outside his room. He occupied room 309 on the third floor, between the two staircases, and only one room removed from the Savoy Hotel. Opening his door, he saw fire on the stairs leading to the fire escape and half-landing between the second and third floors. There was a good deal of smoke and he could not see into the hall after a moment.

He knew where the fire escape was but decided it was impossible to reach it so he went through his room and on the verandah overlooking Ice House Street. He expected the fire brigade to put up ladders.

There were a number of people in the street below. Returning to his room, witness noticed the glare of the flames reflected over the top of the door. The staircase was ablaze and the only place for him to go to was the verandah. Grabbing some clothes, he dressed himself hastily and waited for a moment or two on the verandah. He heard somebody calling from the floor above and thought at first that the remarks were addressed to him. Apparently, however, the person who was calling was endeavouring to attract the attention of the firemen.

"It then got rather too warm for me so I thought about shifting," added witness. "I climbed over the edge of the verandah and clambered around two ornamental pillars into the Savoy Hotel. I then went down into the street where I assisted Mr. Witchell and a number of others with a jumping sheet. A boy jumped from the top floor, missed the sheet and fell four or five feet away from us. This quite unnerved me so I went away."

"I think it is absolutely criminal that such a building should be allowed as an hotel," he declared. "I feel that it is absolutely criminal negligence that an hotel of that size, or any residential building of any size, should only have one fire escape and that in the remotest part of the building! My room was less than twenty feet away from the fire escape and I could not make it! There should have been an alternative escape. If I could not get just that short distance, how could the Robsons and others have stood a chance when they had to go clean around a wooden staircase to reach the fire escape?

Fire Equipment Criticised.

"I say nothing about the personnel of the fire brigade but I feel the equipment of the fire department is terrible! I don't think they have a searchlight. If some of the people who jumped could have seen the ground and had a searchlight been turned on the jumping nets they could have made them and saved their lives.

"Then we come the question of ladders. The extension ladder used at the fire reached under the third storey.

Coroner: We have evidence, Mr. Wencz, that the ladder reached the third storey which is 63 feet high. As you familar with fire brigades?

"In America."

Witness: Yes, in America. Our ladders there vary. We have sky-scrapers in many places. The fire brigades in the States have a ladder which I feel certain reaches to a height of 90 feet.

Coroner: Are you aware that the top floor of the King Edward Hotel is about 90 feet high?

Witness: It must be, and I should not be surprised to hear that it is 100 feet high. Again, although we have so many floors to our buildings in the States, they are not so high by far as those of the hotels out here. About 100 feet high is the American average and our fire brigades' water towers reach 8 or 9 storeys. I have been up a ladder 90 feet high in the New York Central Fire Station. There is a ledge at the top of the ladder across which the fireman can lean to get to work and a "skeleton" all the way down in case the man falls. When the ladder is 10 or 12 feet away from the wall it reaches 90 feet so its total length must be quite 100 feet.

Foreman of the Jury (Mr. N. S. Brown): What is your profession?—I am an importer.

Do you know anything about machinery?—Only automobiles. (Laughter.)

How long does it take to erect one of these ladders?—About five minutes I should think. It took the Hong Kong Fire Brigade only two or three minutes to erect their ladder but then it has to be remembered that their's is a smaller affair.

The Value Of Life Here.

Later, witness went on: The building should never have been permitted to be used as an hotel. There should be a better value placed on human life here. What was the value, for instance, of the lives of those poor souls who perished in the fire? If the means of saving life is going to cost $25,000 it would be much better than having another heavy death-roll like that in the future. You should have more regulations for the protection of human life here.

Coroner: That does not come into your evidence, Mr. Wencz. You have put your opinions before the jury and they will take into consideration what you have said. Can you tell us any other point in connection with the actual fire?

Witness: I saw that the iron door leading out was locked.

Coroner: That has been gone into very fully.

Mr. King: I have no desire to put any questions to the witness, Your Worship, but I gather that he complained about delay in arrival on the part of the fire brigade!

Praise For Brigade.

Witness: No, I was very much impressed by what they did. "Chief" Brookes helped me to recover some papers before the fire was out. I think the fire brigade were splendid but their appliances were useless.

Coroner: The jury desire me to thank you very much, Mr. Wencz, for your evidence and I am glad you came forward to express your views.

Witness: I should like to say, Your Worship, that ——.

Coroner: There is nothing more for you to say, thank you. The Court is now adjourned.

(*Continued on next Column*).

A LOSS TO THE POLICE.

SENIOR CHINESE OFFICER PASSES AWAY.

FINE RECORD AS DETECTIVE.

The detective department of the Hong Kong Police has suffered a heavy loss, through the death, which occurred on Monday, of Ng Chiu, a Detective Crown Sergeant, who had been twenty-seven years with the Force, and had a fine record of able and faithful service.

A sad feature of the death of this officer was that he was due to retire on pension on Monday next.

In November, 1902, Ng Chiu, then twenty-four years of age, joined the Force as a constable. He soon proved himself one of the ablest men in the Chinese section of the police and he was frequently entrusted with important and difficult work.

In 1912, Ng Chiu was twice commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police. In February that year he came to the notice of the C.S.P. following his share in the arrest of four robbers. In December, the same year, he earned commendation through pluckily arresting two men in Stone Nullah Lane, both of whom were armed with loaded revolvers.

In 1920, Constable Ng Chiu was promoted to the rank of Lance-Sergeant. In the last capacity he proved extremely valuable to the detective department. In 1927, Ng Chiu was again commended, this time for clever detective work which resulted in bringing to justice four Chinese who had committed piracy and murder, off Lap Sap Mei (Chinese Waters). At the September Criminal Sessions in 1927, three of the four men arrested were sentenced to death. The fourth man was discharged at the preliminary Magisterial proceedings but was later banished from Hong Kong for life.

The news of the death came as a great blow to the officers of the Police Department as Ng Chiu was very greatly liked, being as courteous as he was able.

A large number of European, Indian and Chinese police attended the funeral of the deceased officer yesterday afternoon, the remains being conveyed from his house in St. Francis Street to the burial ground in Sookunpoo. The deceased was a native of San Hing district, and before joining the Police, was a shop *foki* in Hong Kong.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

When the Coroner resumed his seat, he addressed the jury and said he did not propose to delay them by any detailed references to the evidence given in the course of the inquiry for they had the evidence in their possession and had had copies of the evidence forwarded to them daily since the inquiry was started.

It was their duty to find the cause of the death of the deceased Mr. Woods. On this point, the medical evidence would guide them. They would further bring in a verdict of death by misadventure unless they were prepared to find that death was attributable to negligence on someone's part, also that this negligence was so gross as to be criminal. If they did so find, their verdict would be one of manslaughter.

Beyond this, the scope of the inquiry granted them a wide field and their findings should be recorded in the form of riders.

They should find, if possible, the place of origin of the fire and the cause of the fire, adding whether they were satisfied that it was of an accidental nature or not. The latter finding would, of course, involve a verdict of murder.

"Two Government Departments are concerned," he went on. "If you think either or both of them deserve blame, your duty is to say so. If you are not satisfied with the equipment of the fire brigade, you should say so.

"Finally, if you consider that the state of the law which deals with the legal relations between property owners, the fire brigade, or the P.W.D., and if you consider that the powers of these two Departments are unsatisfactory, you must say so and it is open to you to suggest on what lines amendments should be made.

I will now adjourn the inquiry until 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday next, as that is the time most convenient to you. The proceedings will not last more than half-an-hour and I shall expect you to make known your findings and to return your verdict."

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., and Mr. Brookes, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, were present but were not called upon to give further evidence.

The jury consist of Mr. N. S. Brown (foreman), Mr. C. Little, and Mr. W. Bellamy.

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MURDER IN A RICE SHOP.

FOKI CHARGED.

ARREST ON BOARD CANTON STEAMER.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese named Lam Hop was charged with armed robbery at No. 61, First Street on March 14 last. The place in question is a rice shop doing business under the name of Ho Ping Kee, and it was discovered, after the robbers had left, that the master of the shop, a man named Ho Ping, had been murdered in the course of the robbery.

Mr. T. Murphy, assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, in outlining the case, said that the Ho Ping Kee shop was started last December. The capital was provided by Ho Ping's father, who, contributed $1,200 to the concern. Four *fokis* were employed in the shop originally, but only one was actually in Ho Ping's employ at the time of the robbery. The defendant was taken on as a shop *foki*, fourteen days after the firm started business.

On the evening of March 14, said Mr. Murphy, the defendant was present when the master of the shop counted about $800 and put it into the counter. This money was later paid out to different customers without the knowledge of the defendant.

A Fellow Foki's Story.

That night, the defendant got an advance of $4 from his master and went out. The door of the shop was barred on the inside at 8 p.m. and it is not clear when the defendant returned. A *foki* of the shop would say that at 9 p.m. he heard a creaking on the ladder in the shop leading to the cockloft and he also heard the defendant explain that he was going out for a while.

About twenty minutes later, the same *foki* felt someone seizing him by the neck. He saw two men in the cubicle but could not describe them owing to the darkness. He was bound and gagged and could not say if other robbers were at work in the front part of the shop.

Not hearing anything of the robbers after a few minutes, the *foki* managed to free himself and run out of the shop. On his way he saw his master covered with a quilt, but he did not stop and went to the Police Station where he made a report.

When the police arrived, they found the unfortunate master of the shop dead. A piece of cloth had been stuffed into his mouth, and the man was completely wrapped up in a Chinese quilt. Medical examination showed death to be due to suffocation.

It is not certain how much was stolen from the shop, but according to the books, there ought to have been $42 in the safe, which sum was missing. The accused did not turn up at the shop after the robbery and the police started a search for him. They found him on board a steamer bound for Canton on March 16 and took him into custody.

After formal evidence had been given the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MERCHANTS AND BOYCOTTERS.

CANTON TRADERS VICTIMISED.

PICKETS MORE ACTIVE THAN EVER.

PROTEST TO THE KUOMINTANG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 3.

In accordance with its declared policy the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee is taking drastic steps to prevent any more goods of Japanese origin being sold in Canton. Its orders are that all merchants who still have such goods in stock are to report to Boycott Headquarters when an inspector will be sent to check up the goods in question and seal them until the Boycott is declared at an end. The theory of the Committee is that the Boycott shall be like Democracy "for the people, by the people," and that merchants should be tumbling over each other in their eagerness to sell nothing more from Japan. Of course, they knew that nothing of the sort would happen, and their pickets are applying the old coercion methods, more vigorously than ever these last few days.

It will be remembered that only those Japanese goods which had been registered with the Boycott Committee are eligible for sealing up. The others are simply taken by the committee's pickets and sold for a worthy object!

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTEST.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce, which recently secured a respite for the merchants in this matter of sealing up Japanese goods has sent a vigorous protest to the Municipal and Provincial Kuomintang Councils, the gist of which is as follows:—

"Apropos the action of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee in checking over and sealing up of the remaining stocks of Japanese goods, we have received numerous letters from our members complaining that this scheme is causing serious financial losses. On a previous occasion our representative explained to you the exact position and requested the Committee through your good offices, to postpone action. We were very grateful for your sympathy and help and now venture to send you a further petition in this matter.

"The Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee have peremtorily ordered all goods of Japanese origin to be sold or sealed up before April 1. Non-compliance will result in the confiscation of the entire stock of Japanese goods in store in addition to an imposition of a heavy fine.

"But we wish to protest against this action on the following grounds—Firstly, these goods were bought before the boycott started. They have all been duly registered and a tax for the Fund for the Promotion of Native Industries fully paid in accordance with the demands of the Committee. After the registration and taxation the goods were permitted to be sold. But surely it is most unfair to revoke this permission.

"In the second place, buying power is vested with customers and not with owners. It is extremely difficult to determine the period when stock will be disposed of. It is most unfair to penalise the owners for not selling their stock within a certain fixed time.

"In the third place, money has been paid for these boycotted goods. If they are not allowed to be sold, the Chinese merchants will suffer. The Japanese merchants have got their money and it does not hurt them in the least.

In the fourth place, the merchants have been promised no compensation for the goods sealed up. This will, in many cases, mean bankruptcy for the merchants, for they have spent their available funds on these goods and have no more capital with which to carry on.

"We make no protest against stopping further importation of Japanese goods into Canton but to lay such restriction on goods which were imported long before the declaration of the boycott is foolish and unfair, and the Committee have been more active in this direction than any other. You are, therefore, requested to consider the difficulties of the merchants and do what you can to get them a fair deal."

(Continued on next Column).

GENERAL POST IN CANTON.

NEW OFFICIALS BRING IN OWN MEN.

POLICE COMMISSIONER WANTS ONLY ABLE MEN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 3.

Canton is quiet and the work of dismissing officials of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin's regime, and putting others in their place is proceeding expeditiously. Au Yang Kui has has been appointed Police Commissioner but the date for ritual of induction has not yet been fixed. The new Commissioner has announced that only "men of proven ability" will be retained. The others will be dismissed and their placed filled by men of Au Yang Kui's own selection.

Brigadier-General Yu Han Mow is to be Reconstruction Commissioner for the Northern Region and Mr. Samuel Wong is to be Director of the Shek Cheng Arsenal. The present holders of those posts are to "take a rest."

All recruiting has been stopped and the soldiers sent to the northern border are back in their old posts.

A BOMB.

Great excitement and alarm was caused this afternoon by a loud explosion in front of Kwangsi Guild House, in Nanti, Second Maloo. It appeared that a grenade about the size of a goose egg had been thrown, and it wrecked the windows and part of the front wall of the building. Pedestrians fled in terror and rumours began to fly round that the "Reds" were assaulting the City. A party of police rushed to the scene and they were reinforced by a party of twenty marines from a gunboat.

An elaborate cordon was drawn round the district, houses were searched, roads closed and pedestrians questioned. The youth who was seen to throw the infernal machine could not be found and after a time the search was abandoned.

SEAPLANE FLOAT.

POLICE FIND—ADRIFT OFF STONECUTTERS.

WAITING FOR CLAIMANT.

Following a report made to the authorities by Capt. Dangerfield, R.A., to the effect that a seaplane float had been stolen from Stonecutters' Island on Tuesday night, a search was carried out by the Water Police yesterday.

As a result of the search, in the course of which the police thoroughly scoured the Harbour, the authorities came upon a float between some rocks near Stonecutters' Island.

The float was duly retreived, but on examination was found to be a different one from that which was reported lost. The float which was recovered yesterday is now in the custody of the Water Police, awaiting a claimant.

"CLOWNS IN CLOVER."

BANVARD COMPANY SCORE AGAIN.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company gave a very fine performance of "Clowns In Clover," the Adelphi Revue, at the Star Theatre last night.

Every item was well received, and at the conclusion of the show, the whole company were enthusiastically applauded.

In spite of the favourable turn in the Sino-Japanese negotiations the boycott is being prosecuted with increasing vigour by the Committee and the pickets. Ten coolie women found carrying alleged Japanese goods were roped together to-day and paraded through the streets as a warning to "smugglers." They were released after paying fines to the Boycott Committee.

"MUSEUM" OF JAPANESE GOODS.

A "museum" of specimens of seized Japanese goods was formally opened to the public yesterday. A great variety of Japanese goods are on display and also many faked labels used by merchants to conceal Japanese origin. The purpose of the museum, according to the Committee, is to enable patriotic merchants to differentiate "boycotted" goods from the rest.

WILL THE DROUGHT LAST?

VAGARIES OF HONG KONG'S WEATHER.

WHY WE HAVE LESS SUN THAN SUEZ.

[By H.A.F.]

Writing in these columns a few days ago, I suggested that the rainfall of Good Friday had brought the drought to an end. Apparently I was in error, so much so that the rainfall for the whole of this year may be well below the average and it is possible that next year will also have a low average.

This observation is not merely the statement of an alarmist. It is suggested by a careful study of records covering a very long period in the Colony's history.

In 33-Year Cycles.

Hong Kong's weather appears to fluctuate in cycles covering a period of from 30 to 33 years. For instance, a succession of three or four *very* wet years usually precedes a period of drought.

Then follow a number of years of practically normal weather until another flood period occurs which follows precedent and gives way to a long period of drought. And, from a study of records, it is found that thirty or 33 years exist between the water famines.

Thus, the conditions obtaining at present apparently prevailed in 1895 when the rainfall for the whole year amounted to only 45.835 inches. That year of drought was preceded by four years with rainfall well over the average.

The year following, 1896, was also a dry year and the period of drought was not finally broken until 1897 when a "flood" period occurred.

A Comparison.

Up to the moment of writing, the rainfall for 1929 is the lowest on record for over 40 years. From January 1 until the morning of April 2, only 2.02 inches of rain had fallen as against an average, based on figures for the past 40 years, of 6.36 inches. Thus, in a little over three months, the total rainfall of the Colony is already no less than 4.34 inches below the normal average.

The five years 1923-1927 inclusive were very "wet" years, each with a rainfall far above the average. Last year was a moderately "dry" year. This year has commenced with a pronounced shortage of rain.

If any reliance can be placed on the records of precedents and if the "33-year cycle" theory is correct, we can assume that this year will see the "peak" of the drought, while it is even possible that the first half of next year may also be included in the dry period. Then we shall have three or four very "wet" years, to be followed by a long period of average weather.

The whole question of these "cycles" is governed entirely by the moon.

Differences in Climates.

Newcomers to the Colony are often puzzled by the fact that we get two extremes of weather during summer and winter while places which are farther away from the tropics are not only hotter but have more sunshine during the year.

Taking the question of latitude into consideration, it would certainly seem that Hong Kong should be quite as warm as Suez and that the climate of the two places should be, to a large degree, similar. Yet, actually, the reverse is the case.

In winter, we frequently get cold winds and overcast skies. In summer, despite the great humidity, the temperature never exceeds 100 degrees. At Suez, even in the winter, one broils in burning sunshine and topees are always a necessity.

Influence of the Sea.

Hong Kong is known as a "continental station" to the weather experts. That is to say, at one period of the year, the winds pass from the north over a large continent. Therefore we get part of the extreme winter weather from the north.

In the summer, the winds blow from the reverse direction and we get the extreme heat from the south.

Both these extremes in temperature would be more marked were it not for the tempering influence of the sea. The sea is responsible for giving us a certain amount of heat during the winter but, in the summer, it also gives as a greater degree of humidity whilst, at the same time, reducing the actual temperature.

In places more inland—Wuchow, for instances—the two extremes of temperature are very marked. While the temperature of Hong Kong during the summer seldom exceeds 96 degrees, in places situated away from the sea the temperature is often 100 degrees or over.

The temperature of Hong Kong during the winter is seldom below 60 degrees but frosts have been known in Wuchow.

SHROFFS AND THEIR DEPOSIT MONEY.

AFFAIRS OF THE PHILIPPINES-CHINA TRADING CO.

CROWN ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MANAGER.

The case against J. dos Caldos who is charged with theft and fraud in respect of certain monies alleged to have been deposited with him by Chinese who were engaged as shroffs, as their security, was opened at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith.

Mr. L. E. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Leo D'Almada, Snr. appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Andrewes outlining the case, said that the defendant had a shop in Wing Lok Buildings, Nathan Road behind the Peninsula Hotel. The name, the Philippine-China Trading Co., was painted on the window, and they were described as general merchants, etc.

The business opened on February 1, 1929, and various positions were offered to a number Chinese who were required to pay a deposit according to their positions. In all 45 persons were engaged and deposits amounting to $1,575 were handed over to the defendant, who, in return, gave written contracts and a receipt for the money. The gist of each contract was that each person deposited a certain sum of money in return for employment.

Complaints Made to Police.

The persons engaged found their jobs trifling and unsatisfactory, and on March 24 and subsequently, complaints were made at the Water Police Station by the employees.

As a result Detective Sergeant Fowlie visited the defendant and asked what he intended doing. The day being Sunday the defendant said if the complainants came along the following day they would receive their money back. The employees returned, but found the shop closed. "They have never had either their jobs or their money back," said Mr. Andrewes.

Continuing Mr. Andrewes said that he believed that the defendant had been entrusted with certain provisions, but with the exception of one or two instances the people concerned were not paid and they reclaimed their goods.

Concluding Mr. Andrewes asked for an adjournment as he had not had the time to devote to the case which it really required. There were 45 statements from the depositors to be obtained and he could not at this stage, decide whether to make it a committal case or not.

The Magistrate decided that one witness for the prosecution should give his evidence and the case would be adjourned.

The First Complainant.

Yeung Fai, one of the employees said that he left a position at the Peninsula Hotel to take a job at the defendant's shop. He was offered work as a saleman and handed over $30 as security. He received a receipt for same and an agreement, which was drawn up by the defendant, was signed on March 14. He started work on March 14, but there was nothing to do but dust a few consignments of chocolates and tinned milk. Two days later a small consignment of the same goods was brought into the shop and he then commenced his real job as saleman. He was to receive a salary of $24 a month.

A Rapid Visit!

On the Sunday evening, March 24 the defendant went away but did not tell either witness or the other employees where he was going. He rushed into the shop at 9.30 p.m. and snatching up a tin of biscuits ran out. The next day witness gave his name to the Water Police Station because the Nestle Condensed Milk Company had reclaimed their tins of milk from the shop and this naturally made him suspicious.

He was called to the Station again on the night of Wednesday, March 27. There he saw defendant who urged him not to give evidence against him. He refused and told the defendant that he (witness) had been cheated of his money.

In answer to Mr. Andrewes witness said that the defendant told him he (defendant) was the Manager. The shop was a branch of a big business in the Philippines.

Mr. Andrewes: When he asked you at the Police Station not to say anything did you understand that he was to blame or whether the firm had crumpled up?

The Magistrate over-ruled the question pointing out that it was a matter for comment only. Mr. Andrewes replied that he understood Mr. D'Almada was making a great point that the defendant was an innocent manager.

The question was altered to "what effects had the defendant's remarks on witness," who replied that did not believe him.

Would You Have Taken It?

Mr. D'Almada: "Following up that question. If he had offered you $30, would you have taken it and said nothing?—I would not have taken it because of the others.

Further cross-examined witness said that had he been offered the $30 and his wages for the 16 days he would have accepted it. A Filipino, who had been described as junior manager, was in the shop on March 14 the first day witness started work. He appeared to have little or nothing to do. Everything he got, including money, he gave to the defendant.

The defendant told witness that there was a firm in the Philippines, but he was solely in charge of the Hong Kong branch. The $30 which he handed to the defendant was a deposit in return for the job.

Mr. D'Almada: Would you be surprised to hear that when the defendant came back from Canton and found the shop closed he went straight to the Water Police Station?—I don't know.

And that as soon as he arrived at the Station he was detained on a warrant?—I don't know.

And were it not for the incidents which had happened, and your suspicions, you would probably have gone on working at the shop?—Oh, No! his uncle came back that very night (Sunday) and took away the typewriter.

Man Appointed In Charge.

Re-examined by Mr. Andrewes said that when the defendant left the shop on March 24 he appointed an employee named "Ah Chow" in charge but did not say when he would be back. Witness did not know that the defendant had been to Canton until he returned. The contracts were interpreted to witness and the other employees by "Ah Chow" who also typed out the contracts from a copy given by the defendant.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case until Wednesday, March 10 at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. D'Almada asked his Worship to consider this legal aspect of the witnesses' evidence. The prosecution had to prove the part taken by the defendant alone and not the actions of the firm.

The Magistrate replied that it seemed that a lot of people of small means had lost their money and it would be the duty of the defence to show what had happened to the money.

The case was adjourned.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

RESULT OF RECENT CONCERT AND DANCE.

The Hon. Treasurers of the University Women's Hostel Building Fund (Messrs. J. M. Alves and T. N. Chau) have forwarded us the following statement of accounts of the concert and dance held in the University Great Hall on Saturday, March 16, 1929, promoted by Miss Griffin and the women undergraduates, and enthusiastically supported by the men undergraduates, in aid of the Building Fund of the Women's Hostel.

The result was most encouraging to the promoters of the fete, who feel very grateful to the public for their practical co-operation.

Receipts.

DONATIONS.

Lady Ho Tung	$100.00
Mrs. Todd	50.00
Miss Sawyer	5.00
Anonymous	200.00
	$ 355.00

SALES.

Auction of two pictures bought by Mr. Chan Lim Pak	$110.00

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

ONLY 23 NEW CASES LAST WEEK.

Last week 22 fresh cases of small-pox were recorded and 29 deaths. This is the smallest total recorded under the two headings since the end of last December. The epidemic is, we hope, on the wane at last, as the last few days have shown satisfactorily small figures.

Of the four cases reported on Tuesday 1 was British and 3 Chinese. Last week's 22 cases were as follow: British 1, Chinese 20, Indian 1.

Sweet Stalls (bricks, etc.)	180.60	
Mineral Waters	10.70	
Tickets	1,612.00	
		1,813.50
		$2,168.50
Expenditure.		
Refreshments, Sweets, etc.		293.80
Net Profit		$1,874.70

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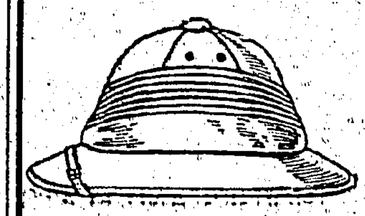

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HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMME—
3RD EXTRA RACE MEETING.
CONDITIONS 6TH RACE—
D'AGUILAR PLATE.

THE Word "Winners" means Winners at any time.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[7599

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1929 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1929. [7589

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY (1918), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., the General Managers of the said Company, "ST. GEORGE'S" BUILDING, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Ordinary Resolutions.

1.—That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now $3,600,000 divided into 720,000 Shares of the Nominal value of $5 Each, the whole of which have been issued) be increased to $5,000,000 by the creation of 280,000 Additional Shares of the Nominal value of $5 Each ranking as from Date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the Shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

2.—That 80,000 of the said 280,000 Additional Shares be offered forthwith in the first instance (in the proportion of one New Share for every complete Number of Nine existing Shares held by them respectively) to the Members of the Company who on the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1929, are Registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 720,000 Shares at par and so that on acceptance of the offer the full Nominal amount of $5 due in respect of Each such Share taken up shall be paid Not Later than the 4TH DAY OF JULY, 1929.

And that such offer be made by Notice specifying the Number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and Limiting the Time within which the offer if not accepted by the Member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors of the Company be at liberty to fix such time and to extend it to such Date or Dates and upon such Terms as they may think fit. And further that any of the said 80,000 Shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

3.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any odd Share or Shares held by such Shareholder.

4.—That the remaining 200,000 of the said 280,000 Additional Shares be issued in such manner at such time or times and upon such Terms and conditions as the Company's Directors in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1929, to SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1929.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[7587

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FOR SALE.—1924 ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 14 H.P. TOURER. Owner leaving Colony. What Offers?—Reply: Box 424, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press*. [424

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone central over N. Japan has weakened. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast: E. winds, moderate, cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 4, 1929.

THE CANTON PUZZLE.

"As far as can be judged from the somewhat meagre information cabled from the North, there is little prospect of Marshal LI TSAI HSIN returning to Canton immediately." These words appeared in this column just one year ago, commenting upon the news which had reached us from Nanking that Marshal CHIANG KAI SHEK had urged Marshal LI to remain there as Chief of Staff. Twelve months later finds Marshal LI again in Nanking, and again with little prospect of returning to Canton at an early date—but no longer the right-hand man of CHIANG KAI SHEK. Just what are the actual relations to-day between the two it is not easy to say, but there is no doubt the cordiality—whether real or assumed—which was displayed last year has given place to much less friendly sentiments. Twelve months ago Marshal LI had no desire to go to Nanking, but eventually yielded to the importunities of those who assured him of safe conduct and freedom to return to Canton as soon as he had had a conference with CHIANG KAI SHEK. Fears were expressed that Marshal LI would not be permitted to go back, and for a time it seemed that he was virtually a prisoner in Nanking, but before the end of April he was safely back in Canton. Whether history will repeat itself this year to the same extent remains to be seen, but even if he returns to the South within the next few weeks, the situation in Canton will be very different compared with what it was in April, 1928.

That the reports of Marshal LI's execution happily proved unfounded does not mean that he is yet out of danger, though we can at least express sincere satisfaction that China's domestic and international difficulties have not been added to by such a crime. The settlement of differences between Chinese leaders is their own affair, but they cannot complain if foreign observers draw inferences from the manner in which such disagreements are settled which are unfavourable. China needs the confidence of those foreign nations with which she wishes to negotiate various revisions of her present treaty arrangements. The Powers are willing and ready to discuss these matters, but it is obvious that no progress in the direction desired is possible unless and until the parties on both sides of the conference-table have complete confidence in each other. That confidence needs be something more than mere recognition of good faith—it must include a mutual feeling that whatever is promised can and will be fulfilled. As things are to-day, there can be no such confidence that the spokesmen for China at any international meeting are, in fact, able to fulfil their promises. Behind all the talk of national unity and solidarity there are still the old *personal jealousies and enmities*, as we have seen during the past fortnight—and as we may expect to see again immediately there is any serious conflict of opinion between the National Government and provincial authorities. How such unhappy clashes are to be avoided is a problem for the Chinese to solve. Some favour a form of Fascism, but even the redoubtable MUSSOLINI himself would find it impossible to enforce his will throughout the eighteen provinces. The physical difficulties alone—enormous distances and lack of communications—are themselves appalling, and there is a still greater handicap—the almost complete absence of national spirit. Clan loyalties there are in abundance—in fact, too plentiful—but of real national feeling there is still very little. Others are of opinion that the best line of development is to encourage independent provincial administration, with a view to the eventual formation of a federation—a United States of China. This would be progress along the line of least resistance—it would be slow, but it should be sure. Perhaps it is because such an advance would not be spectacular and would be extremely tardy that the idea does not appeal very strongly to those now in authority. However, patience and courage will solve China's problems in time, and the duration of that period of development depends upon the Chinese themselves.

In Canton to-day we have further evidence of the complexities of the situation. Twelve months ago, when Marshal LI safely returned from Nanking, he was warmly welcomed by men who are now no longer friendly towards him. The cordial relations between the adjacent provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi have been seriously strained as a result of the split over the question of waging war against CHIANG KAI SHEK. Within a week the outburst of war-fever has abated, and "everybody" is now as anxious for peace as a week ago they were supposed to be in favour of war! How this remarkable change of opinion comes about is a mystery, just as Marshal LI's detention itself remains unexplained. His release has been demanded, but the demand has been ignored, and his friends—eloquent in their praise of the good work he has done in Canton during the past few years—seem quite content now to leave matters as they are. What all this backing and filling really means it is impossible to say. We are told that Kwangtung is tired of war, and that hostilities against the National Government would not make the position of Marshal LI any more secure. This is quite true, for that unfortunate man seems to be held in Nanking as a sort of hostage. He went North at the express invitation of those who seized him, and the problem now is how to effect his release. That happy event being accomplished, it remains to be seen whether he will be able to re-establish his authority in Canton. There is reason to suspect the sincerity of some of his professed friends, but there is no reason to doubt the hostility of his many enemies. So far as it is possible to gauge public opinion in a Chinese community, Marshal LI appears to be greatly and widely respected in Canton as an able and efficient administrator. His record is one with which the Cantonese people appear very well satisfied, and, as close and friendly neighbours, we here in Hong Kong would be glad to learn of his resuming administrative authority. Unfortunately, however, present indications do not point that way; all his Kwangsi colleagues have been dismissed, and he is left to fight a lone hand—assuming he is given the opportunity. The next few days will probably see some development which will indicate when—and whether—Marshal LI will be free to exercise his proved ability as an administrator and upholder of law and order.

News and Views.

Mr. LI YIK MUI and Mr. CHOW YU TING have been elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. LEUNG PAT YU and Mr. OU LIM CHUEN treasurer and assistant treasurer and Mr. CHOW CHUN NIEN, English secretary.

The Franconia orchestra will play this evening at the Repulse Bay Hotel dinner dance. The orchestra consists of 12 extremely versatile English musicians who will give a programme of songs, skits, dances and jazz numbers. The charge for dinner is $4 a head and tables should be booked as soon as possible.

Cases of notifiable disease reported last week (in addition to smallpox cases, dealt with elsewhere) were as follow. Diphtheria 3, (1 British, 1 Indian, 1 Chinese), 2 fatal; scarlet fever 1, (Chinese); enteric 2 (Chinese), 1 fatal; cerebro-spinal fever 2 (Chinese), 1 fatal. There were also 2 deaths from Influenza.

The new Hoover Cabinet is conspicuous by the absence of Mr. Dwight Davis, who was Secretary of War in Mr. Coolidge's Administration. He was so good as a Minister that no one believed he would be left out of the new Cabinet. His omission, therefore, is taken to mean, especially in London, that the President intends to send Mr. Davis to London as Ambassador when Mr. Houghton goes home.

For the first time in the annals of Hong Kong, a real cabaret is to be given by the Banyard Musical Comedy Co. at the H.K. Hotel Roof Garden during the dinner dance on Monday next, April 8. This entertainment will be on the lines given at all the big London Cabaret Clubs. The programme will be similar to that recently given at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, with phenomenal success, and which the Shanghai Press described as the outstanding event of the season. The magnificent ballroom of the Majestic was full to capacity, and very many were unable to secure tables. Dinner Tables can now be reserved at the Hong Kong Hotel, and it is advisable to book early to avoid disappointment.

A megaphone was used at Cambridge to evade the Lord Chamberlain's censorship on a play, "Hoppla," written by the German playwright, Ernst Toller, and produced at the Festival theatre. The management explained the "cuts" made at the Lord Chamberlain's order through a megaphone as the play proceeded. Some of the explanatory statements through the megaphone were: "Passage deleted by order of the Lord Chamberlain's department. Scene in Room 29 deleted by order of the Lord Chamberlain's department. Eva is now getting out of bed, but the Lord Chamberlain's department will not allow you to see it."

Inland lighthouses are rare, if not indeed virtually non-existent. Nevertheless, Silesia boasts an honest-to-goodness regulation lighthouse, which, however, is not used for the protection of ships, but rather to guide ski-ers in the mountains near Hirschberg. A giant searchlight has been erected on the top of a shelter house in the Riesen mountain range in the hope of reducing the many cases of ski-ers who lose their way. Upon many occasions those who have lost their way have perished before help arrived. Flashing every two minutes the beacon can be seen at a great distance and serves as a guide in fog and darkness. Other winter sport districts in Germany are contemplating erecting similar lighthouses.

A remarkable new grain—a cross between wheat and rye—has been developed after a long series of experiments at the Saratov Experimental Station, Moscow, by Prof. G. K. Mositer and has been named "sekalotrikum." It has the quality of wheat and the power of rye to resist cold. The wheat-growing area of the Soviet Union with this new seed can therefore be extended much further north; and the dangers of spoiled crops through frost can be to a large extent avoided. Other reports from all parts of the country indicate an extraordinary scientific activity on behalf of agriculture. The substitution of selected seeds for the ordinary seeds used heretofore by the peasants is one of the means counted upon by the Soviets to increase the productivity of their land. A red-stem Siberian wheat—called technically "albidum 0604" may soon "dominate the world market" because of its superior qualities.

Emancipation of Jewish Women.

A fight for the admission of women into the realms of Law is being waged at Jerusalem. Mrs. Rosa Ginsberg, wife of the registrar of the Hebrew University, daughter-in-law of the Zionist philosopher, the late Abad Ahaam, and a graduate of the Sorbonne University, is seeking permission of the Chief Justice to allow her to take the advocate examination with a view to admittance to the Palestine Bar. Judgment on her case had been reserved because a letter from the British Government in 1922 declared that the question of admitting women to the Palestine Bar must be postponed. The court was also uncertain as to whether the expression "undesirable person" includes a woman, and whether the chief justice, in exercising his right to disqualify undesirable characters is entitled to exclude a woman, because in the eyes of Moslems a woman is necessarily undesirable as a lawyer. Mrs. Ginsberg's counsel, an Englishman, pleaded strongly against disqualification pointing out that women were allowed to practice law in Egypt and Turkey.

Trial Marriages.

Trial marriages in Soviet Russia were described as a "tremendous experiment in human social science," by Dr. William Pepperell Montague, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, who recently returned to New York from a world tour. Professor Montague said that this phase of Russian "experimentation" might prove more significant than any other one. "Modern Russia," he said, "is a social laboratory for the world. We can learn more of the practicability of social theories from watching how they work out there than from studying all the philosophers from Plato to the present. In Russia's tremendous feminist experiment, marriage without economic subsidies, which means the institution of marriage on its spiritual merits quite apart from economic advantages, is to be tried out for the first time. There have always been two great distinctions between the legal wife and the partner in a free union. The legal wife has been entitled to support, first for herself, and second for her children. Under the Soviet regime the children born out of wedlock have the same rights of support and inheritance from the father as the children of legally married couples and the legal wife has hardly any more claim upon her husband for support than the unmarried companion. Divorce is at the will of either party and alimony lasts for six months only. To my comment on the extraordinary cruelty to women of the abrupt divorces, the head of the Russian marriage bureau replied that the hardship was only transitory and that the Soviet Government looked forward to a time when all women would be economically independent and in no more need of alimony than their husbands."

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 16, amounted to 91,250 tons, and the sales during the period to 85,384 tons.

Passengers at Cheap Rates.

More than half the passengers carried by the German National Railways in 1928 bought their tickets at bargain rates. A recent report issued by the company showed that only 38 per cent. of its passengers paid full fare. Some of the bargain riders enjoyed the advantage of commutation tickets with their reduced fares. Others were granted lower rates when they travelled for scientific, educational or cultural purposes, while the company also provided cheaper tickets for schools, youth organizations and crippled war veterans. Moreover, many groups of travellers bought their tickets in wholesale lots at reduced rates and, lastly, the company operated hundreds of special trains for which tickets were available at excursion prices. At the beginning and end of the school vacations in 1928, 539 such trains were operated, to which were added 707 Sunday and holiday excursions. According to the company's report, these "bargain counter" tickets became unusually popular in the last 12 months. In 1913, only 21.1 per cent. of its passengers took advantage of the reduced rates; in 1926 the number thus accommodated increased to 35.68 per cent.; in 1927 to 38.71 per cent., and last year to 64 per cent.

Americans Who Yodel.

While Americans attending county fairs find serious and presumably enjoyable entertainment in "hog-calling" and "husband-calling" contests, the organized yodellers of Switzerland are preparing to defend their ancient art against possible contamination from these and other forms of—to the Alpine ear—unmusical shouting. The officials of the Swiss yodelling society have broadcast a call to the Tyrolese and Swiss yodelling clubs in foreign countries to organize a world league for the purpose of maintaining yodelling in its unsullied, pristine purity. Nothing in this connection has been said, of course, about the fear of either competition or contamination from the "husband-callers"; doubtless it would be undignified to draw a comparison between the two. Yet the desire of the yodellers to protect themselves against exotic influences of whatever nature is evident. Particularly may this be said to be true of "hog-calling," which at best is but an upstart, and, although it may some day be considered an accomplishment, can never rank with yodelling as a fine art—according to the yodeller's way of thinking. Nevertheless the increasing tendency to import American innovations into Europe has perhaps given yodelling circles cause for worry; "hog-calling" may be the next importation and in time probably passed off on the unsuspecting American tourist as genuine yodelling. Curiously enough, this call to arms did not originate in Switzerland nor yet in Tyrol, but came instead from the yodellers' club of Buenos Aires; which leads one to suspect that "hog-calling" or some other form of "modernized" yodelling may already be sweeping the open spaces of the Argentine pampas.

The Mujik's Progress.

The Russian peasant's appetite for the good things of life is increasing much faster than the machinery of government and co-operative production and distribution can supply them. While the authorities boast of this "advance on the cultural front," it is a development that does not bring unmixed joys. Four or five years ago, the report of a goods shortage in the villages meant that the peasants could not get enough textiles, salt, oil and such staples. The same report to-day means not only such rock-bottom articles but also radio sets, phonographs, ready-made "city clothes" and a hundred other items about which the peasant had not even heard before the war. As fast as the demand can be met, wooden spoons are being replaced by aluminum; earthenware and wooden dishes by china and glass. The rough home-made benches are giving way to polished factory furniture; the top of the oven as a place of repose is yielding to beds with real springs. The same process is altering the life of the "mujik"—once thought eternal and unchanging—as regards food, clothes, amusements, ambitions. The motion pictures are being blamed or praised, as the case may be, for much of this change. The policy of the government in encouraging clubs and meetings and educational undertakings in the villages, however, is a more fundamental explanation. It is breaking down the psychology of serfdom which was abolished so recently that its memory tinges all life. The ordinary peasant dares to be ambitious now to possess things which in the past he assumed belonged only to his betters. This enormous market for manufactured goods created almost overnight is shut off from the world by the monopoly of foreign trade. The Soviets are determined to keep it shut at all costs until they can themselves supply it. The success of the Communists' cultural policy meanwhile sharpens their economic difficulties.

NANKING WINNING THE DAY.

WITHIN 25 MILES OF HANKOW.

MANY PRISONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 3.

A communique from the front dated yesterday says that the Government troops have captured Machenghsien, north-east of Hankow. They are advancing rapidly towards Wuchang and Hankow, the capture of which may be expected before the week-end.

The report adds that Hsia Wei, the commander of the Wuhan troops, has resigned, and will offer no further resistance.

The imminent breaking up of the Wuhan Army is indicated.

Within 25 Miles.

HANKOW, April 3.

The Government troops on the north bank of the river are now within 25 miles of Hankow.

The Wuhan forces are concentrating every available man in the vicinity of Yanglo.

Although the Wuhan troops are seemingly being bottled up, officials are still curiously confident, and the local situation is remarkably quiet.

Hwangpei Occupied.

The Nationalists (presumably the Nanking faction) are still advancing up the Yangtsze River and north of Hanchwanhsien on the Han River.

It is stated that Hwangpei has been occupied without fighting. It seems that the Hupeh-ites on both sides have come to an agreement.

Locally there is no anxiety.

Shipping companies have been notified by the authorities that the river is mined to 10 miles below Hankow. Launches are being provided to conduct shipping safely through the danger zone.

Government's Claims.

SHANGHAI, April 3.

Reports from Kiukiang state that it is believed that during the battle in the vicinity of Hwangchow the Government troops made 5,000 prisoners and captured 4,000 rifles, also twenty-one field guns.

Admiral Chen Shao Kwan reports that he is directing plans for the bombardment of Wuhan and is momentarily expecting the capitulation of Hankow.

The entire western portion of Kiangsi is in the hands of the Nanking forces.

More Loyalists.

It is learned from Nanking that endorsing the Government's campaign against Wuhan, Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, and Liu Hsiang, chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, have individually wired to the State Council that they have started the mobilisation of troops, and are awaiting instructions to advance against Hupeh so as to cut off the retreat of the Wuhan forces.

Official Resignation Not Accepted.

According to a *Wah Tsz Yat Pao* message, Mr. Feng Cho Man, the Canton Finance Commissioner, has tendered his resignation, but was advised by the authorities to retain his post.

Up-to-Date Warfare!

According to a naval wireless received by the authorities, aeroplanes from Wuhan dropped bombs on the Government gunboats on Tuesday but no damage was done.

The gunboats fired upon them and brought down one of the 'planes.

The same message states that gunboats bombarded Liaochiamiao in the vicinity of Wuhan and forced the enemy troops to retreat.

Canton's Instructions.

A message received by the *Wah Tsz Yat Pao* from Canton states that Canton has been instructed from Nanking to despatch troops to the southern border of Hunan to intercept the return of the Kwangsi forces.

It is also stated that two battalions have been detailed to Kochow and Yamchow against the Kwangsi troops.

TSINAN AGREEMENT.

RAILWAY SERVICE TO BE RESUMED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, April 3.

Messrs. Li Ching Tze, Lu Hsin Wan and Kuo Tung, the three deputies despatched to resume the control of Tsinan arrived in Tsinan from Taian and have had conference with the Japanese authorities.

It has been proposed to resume the service of the express of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from to-morrow.

Change In Name Only.

One of the provisions of the settlement of the Tsinan Incident is to abolish the anti-Japanese boycott, and a decision has been reached at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Kuomintang to instruct the various Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee to change their names into the "Native Goods Promotion Committees."

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

EXPEDITION HALTED.

"CULTURAL OBJECTS" BARRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, April 3.

The difficulties created by the Peking Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects which threatened to prevent the Central Asiatic Expedition under Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews entering Mongolia this year are believed to have been surmounted.

It is expected that the expedition will depart at the end of April.

After much argument the Society's demands were considerably modified, and a verbal agreement was reached, and is expected to be signed in a few days.

This will be the fifth and final expedition and will clear up the programme.

The work will consist mainly of getting out the huge fossils discovered last year, which it was then impossible to transport.

The terms agreed on include two Chinese accompanying the expedition.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A BUSY MONTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, April 2 (U.P.).

League of Nations' activities for April include two meetings of major importance.

The first of these is an international conference for the suppression of counterfeiting and the second is the meeting of the League's preparatory disarmament commission.

The entire programme for the month begins on April 4, with a meeting of experts into the present crisis in the international sugar industry.

On April 8, the League's permanent economic commission meets with a long agenda, of which two of the most important items are final decisions as to the advisability of international action under the auspices of the League to overcome the crises in both the coal and sugar industries.

The international conference for the suppression of counterfeiting begins on April 9, and will endeavour to launch an international convention on the subject.

This will be followed on the 12th by a meeting of the League's Child Welfare Committee, which amongst other things will draft an international convention on behalf of abandoned foreign children who are brought up at the expense of the State in which they are found.

The League's preparatory disarmament commission meets on the 15th, when it is hoped that sufficient agreement can be reached amongst the naval Powers to permit of further progress later on the whole question of disarmament.

The programme for the month closes with a meeting on the 19th of the League's White Slave Commission, which plans a further investigation of the present status of the white slave traffic.

SOUTHERN CROSS STILL MISSING.

NATIVE RUNNERS ON THE LOOK-OUT.

'PLANE FEARED LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, April 3.

Nothing has been heard of the Southern Cross flyers, piloted by Captain Kingsford Smith and Mr. Ulm, since their forced landing near Wyndham.

The aeroplane searching for them left Carnarvon for Derby and flew over the Prince Regent river area. Two other aeroplanes from Canberra, detailed to join the search, were held up through torrential rains in New South Wales, Queensland, and the Northern Territory, which flooded the aerodromes.

The telegraph between Derby and Wyndham is interrupted, and native runners are searching the sparsely populated country in the neighbourhood of Wyndham.

PRESIDENT HOOVER ON OIL PRICES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.

President Hoover is of the opinion that any change in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to permit inter-state agreements for the curtailment of oil production would necessitate a Federal regulation of prices, to which he is opposed.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS PROPOSALS.

TO REVISE RULES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 2.

Representatives of all the leading maritime powers will attend an International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, which will open in London on April 16.

Much importance is attached to the conference in authoritative circles here and the president of the Board of Trade (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister) will extend an official welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Government.

It is 15 years since the last conference of the same nature, attended by delegates from 12 maritime nations, was held in London after the loss of the Titanic. On that occasion a convention embodying a general agreement on various points was unanimously approved but was only ratified by some of the signatory Powers and, partly on account of the War, it was in no case brought into force in its entirety.

Proposals for the revision of the Convention, in the light of recent experience in connection with British ships and drafted two years ago by the Board of Trade and submitted to foreign countries, India and the Dominions, will provide a basis for discussion at this month's conference.

It is believed that there is good prospect of securing agreement on the amended Convention.

ENGLAND TO DURBAN.

AN OFFICIAL FLIGHT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 2.

If conditions are favourable a start will be made to-morrow by a Royal Air Force Fairey monoplane to fly non-stop from Cranwell Aerodrome, Lincolnshire, to Durban.

Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins has been selected to pilot the machine.

EAST INDIES AIR SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY RUN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, April 2.

It is officially announced that the British Government has sanctioned the use of the aerodromes in Iraq for the Holland-Dutch-East-Indies air service. The service is not being resumed before September, when a fortnightly run will be made from both directions.

"AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR."

REMARKABLE LETTERS TO A MAYOR.

THREATS CASE.

George Sherwood Lewis, of Alexandra-road, Kingston Hill, was summoned by the Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, Mr. W. E. Blake Carne, at Kingston Borough Police Court for sending threatening letters.

Mr. Carne stated that ever since he appeared as prosecuting solicitor in a case heard fourteen months ago, when Lewis was accused of riotous behaviour in St. Paul's Church, Kingston Hill, he had been receiving threatening letters.

Lewis was similarly summoned by Mr. J. E. M. Crowther, a churchwarden of St. Paul's.

Mr. Carne said that the letters which he and Mr. Crowther had received from Lewis left no doubt in his mind that Lewis was issing a challenge to fight or to a duel.

Lewis in some of the letters referred to "an affair of honour."

Woman's Address.

Mr. Carne added that on January 21 he and his wife saw Lewis outside their house. He turned and hesitated, and Mr. Carne went indoors. He had a letter from Lewis the next morning asking him for the address of a Miss ——, and requesting him to find a convenient date to settle "an affair of honour."

Lewis, cross-examining Mr. Carne, asked: "Have I ever threatened you with a knife, or revolver, fists, or anything?"

Mr. Carne: No.

Lewis: Would you have sent a small boy on a bicycle to deliver a letter to me if I had been a dangerous man?—I have never sent a small boy.

The clerk asked Lewis if the letters contained a threat of a duel.

Lewis: That sort of thing died a natural death in 1820 or 1812. I have looked it up.

Lewis added that it was quite fair to box according to rules, and if he could not obtain the satisfaction he wanted, Mr. Carne could step into the back garden and settle according to Queensberry rules.

Mr. Crowther also gave evidence of receiving letters from Lewis, who was ordered by the Bench to keep the peace for two years. He was bound over in £50 on each summons, and was ordered to pay eight shillings, the court costs.

"THROUGH WITH THE LIQUOR."

"I'M ALONE" SKIPPER'S DECLARATION.

ANOTHER BOAT HELD BY AGENTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 2.

Captain Randall, master of the schooner I'm Alone has got a new ship. According to the *Evening Post* he is "through for ever with the liquor business" and will shortly command a floating movie studio with a company not of able-bodied seamen but of actors and actresses to operate on the Carribean coasts, Central and South America.

"Here We Are Again."

Hard on the heels of the I'm Alone affair, another deed of "frightfulness" by Prohibition agents is reported to-day. It has caused a regular stir in the newspapers here.

The incident occurred actually inside New York Harbour, near to the Statue of Liberty, when a yacht owned by Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, a member of one of the oldest New York families, was boarded by "Dry" agents.

Mr. Fish alleges that the agents who boarded the yacht covered him, his wife, two sons and the crew with pistols during the search, in the course of which "my wife was compelled to hear much profanity."

Although no liquor was found, the agents declared that Mr. Fish and his family were lucky not to have had a machine-gun turned on them.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish is a cousin of Mr. Hamilton Fish, a member of the House of Representatives, who, it is recalled, loudly criticised the I'm Alone's master, Captain Randall, recently.

Admiral Billard, Commander of the Coastguard Service, is investigating this latest incident.

Did Not See Signal.

LATER.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, whose new yacht Restless was entering the harbour here for the first time, has complained to Washington that he was unaware on account of driving rain that the coast guards were trying to signal him.

Until he heard the pistol shots he did not heave to.

Still Negotiating.

A British Wireless message says that depositions of the crew and others in connection with the sinking of the Canadian schooner I'm Alone have now been received in London through the Consul General at New Orleans and the British Ambassador at Washington. They are being considered by the British Government and also by the Canadian Government, whose Minister in Washington (Mr. Vincent Massey) will, in dealing with the case, act in close consultation with the British Ambassador.

HIS MAJESTY'S PROGRESS.

THE PRINCE FLYS TO BOGNOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 3.

The Prince of Wales flew to Bognor to-day to spend the day with his parents.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AT PORT SAID.

A PLEASANT INTERLUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SAID, April 3.

The Duke of Gloucester disembarked to-day at Port Said for a short visit, and accompanied by Lord Lloyd, King Fuad's Grand Chamberlain, proceeded to Abdin Palace to meet His Majesty.

He played polo in the afternoon before re-joining the steamer.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

RIVALS WATCH EACH OTHER CLOSELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A telegram from Chaman states that Amanullah's forces are estimated at 9,700 only and their value is very uncertain as to quality; but the same remark applies to Habibullah's followers.

Actual fighting may be averted if success crowns the efforts of General Nadir Khan and his brother to effect a pacific settlement.

These two with a force of tribal Lascars are endeavouring to reach Kabul in good time for Nadir Khan to convene a Constituent Assembly to decide which candidate to the throne is most deserving of election and is generally most acceptable to the country.

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT.

SIR AUSTEN MEETS MUSSOLINI.

CORDIAL GREETINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FLORENCE, April 2.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is spending the Easter vacation in Italy, to-day met Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, who called at the villa on the outskirts of Florence where the British Foreign Secretary is now residing.

Afterwards a semi-official communique was issued regarding the purpose of the meeting.

It says that in the course of a long discussion, which was characterised by the cordial personal friendship uniting the two statesmen, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini re-affirmed the warmth of Anglo-Italian friendship and placed on record the harmony of the views of both Governments in relation to important political questions, which have interest to both countries.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain were afterwards Signor Mussolini's guests at a private luncheon at the Castle of Montalbano.

DAMAGE TO THE CEYLAN.

CHILLED MEAT MUST BE KEPT!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BORDEAUX, April 3.

Divers have found a hole in the s.s. Ceylan only three feet by four inches.

Another steamer has been sent for to help to keep the refrigerating machinery going to prevent damage to the cargo of chilled meat.

GUNS TO FIRE FURTHER.

ARMY ESTIMATES DISCLOSURE.

BETTER TANKS.

More deadly weapons are being developed for the Army. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Minister, in a memorandum issued with the Army Estimates for 1929-30, states:—

"Research and experiment have led to greater accuracy and range in guns of various calibres and in the production of more efficient propellants, explosives, and projectiles, and to improved methods of wireless telegraphic communication.

"Progress has also been made in the development of heavy, medium, and light tanks, of cross-country vehicles, of artillery tractors, and of machine-gun carriers, with a view to the evolution of types at once more efficient and less expensive."

£40,545,000 Estimates.

The estimates total £40,545,000, a reduction on the present financial year of £505,000.

A supplementary estimate issued with the estimates states that an additional £115,000 is required for the cost of troops in China, bringing the total to date to £4,115,000.

The estimates provide or an establishment of 150,500, or 3,000 fewer than in the 1928-29 estimates, when there were included for constitutional reasons 1,500 Indian troops employed by the Air Ministry in the Middle East, who are now to be withdrawn.

The further decrease of 1,500 is due to (a) the smaller number of additional troops employed in China; (b) the disbandment of the West African Regiment, and the reduction of the Sierra Leone garrison; (c) the mechanisation of another field brigade, Royal Artillery; (d) the abolition of horse transport companies, Royal Army Service Corps; (e) economies resulting from the systematic examination of all establishments.

The conversion of the 11th Hussars at home into an armoured car regiment has been completed, and a similar reorganisation of the 12th Royal Lancers in Egypt will be accomplished during the year.

Experimental Work.

These changes will permit of the disbandment of our armoured car company of the Royal Tank Corps, but the personnel thus made available will be added to the Royal Tank Corps Centre to deal with the increase in experimental work and to improvement the training of recruits.

The strength of the Army, inclusive of troops in India, at the beginning of the financial year will be 1,000 below establishment. The numbers due to leave the colours during 1929 are 2,000 more than in 1928, and recruiting will need to be good if drafting requirements during 1930 are to be met.

There will be no Army manœuvres this year. Divisional training will be carried out in the Aldershot and Southern Commands, culminating in exercises specially designed to test experimental infantry brigades which will be formed to determine the future composition of these formations in the light of the lessons learned from the work of the experimental armoured force.

LABOUR PARTY'S TROUBLES.

ON ELECTION EVE.

QUARREL OVER WAR CREDITS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 3.

A resolution was passed at the Independent Labour Party Conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Maxton, M.P., at Carlisle yesterday, in the teeth of considerable opposition, instructing the Labour members of the House of Commons to vote against War Credits.

This has created new difficulties in a party already troubled with dissensions in its ranks.

The resolution means that if Labour forms a government after the election it cannot submit to the Commons any estimates for the Army, Navy or Air Force.

The great majority of the Labour members will certainly refuse to obey the Carlisle instruction.

There has been much dissatisfaction for many months over the official policy of the I.L.P., and its activities. The Chairman, Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Truce patched up the differences last December, which averted wholesale resignations of members from the Party.

Yesterday's resolution raises doubts as to whether the December truce can be maintained till after the General Election.

BEAUTIFUL SPY FOUND DEAD.

TRACKED ACROSS TWO CONTINENTS.

News has reached Switzerland that Mme. Davidovitch, whom every one knew as the "Turkish Beauty," has been found dead in a prisan cell in New York, where she was arrested as a spy.

Despina Davidovitch was born in Constantinople and her parents, who were well-to-do, gave their daughter a European education in which modern languages formed a leading part.

Despina, on the outbreak of the great war, when she was not seventeen years of age, married a French official, M. Paul Storoh, at Constantinople, who, however, divorced her within a year owing to her great extravagance and her intrigues with the German representatives in Turkey.

"Innocent and Pretty."

After the divorce the "Turkish Beauty" came to Switzerland and spent money like water in the principal towns. All her gowns came from Paris and her magnificent jewels were bought in the leading Swiss shops.

She looked so innocent, pretty and fragile that nobody dreamed that she was an extremely clever spy in the pay of Germany.

Mme. Davidovitch, after staying about a year in Switzerland, began a tour of the European and American capitals, always changing her name and frequently adopting disguises.

Her chief aim was to make friends with the highest Allied officers and officials in the diplomatic, naval and military services and to obain from them secret information.

Owing to the leakage of confidential information the Intelligence Departments in London and New York became suspicious about her, and in June, 1928, traced her to Madrid.

First Blunder.

It was in the Spanish capital recently that Mme. Davidovitch made her first blunder by receiving a German baron and a German widow, who were already "suspects." From a neighbouring room of the Madrid hotel English and American detectives overheard a conversation which left no doubt about the "profession" of the three, who, however, were mysteriously warned of the danger from outside and fled to New York, where they were kept under close observation.

The Intelligence Departments wanted to obtain possession of all the secret documents and to discover who were supplying the large sums of money to the "Turkish Beauty."

The discovery came a short time later when Mme. Davidovitch visited a New York bank, where she had hired a safe, which was examined by the detectives, and she was arrested as a spy.

The "Turkish Beauty" remained courageous to the end, refusing to answer questions and denying the proofs against her. Three weeks later she was found dead in her cell. Her death is reported to be still a mystery, as a medical examination proved that there were no signs of external injuries.

Telegrams in Brief.

The United States is expected to take stringent measures to prevent incidents similar to one that happened when a Mexican rebel aeroplane, apparently accidentally, dropped two bombs, wounding one American citizen, shattering the windows and sending the populace scuttling to the cellars.

The constitutional dispute in Monaco was virtually settled at a meeting of Prince Louis and members of the defunct National Council, both yielding in an agreement on a number of vital points, notably the appointment of a conference of jurists to amend the constitution.

Colonel House, ex-President Wilson's adviser, has undergone a serious operation for an internal growth. His condition is excellent.

Mr. C. H. Carroll, Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission and ex-Solicitor-General for Canada, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, to succeed Sir Lomer Gouin, who died on March 29 whilst proceeding to prorogue Parliament.

The Engineering College at Peping University was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the loss being estimated at a million dollars. Incendiarism is suspected.

CRIMINALS BARRED FROM AMERICA.

HOME OFFICE CIRCULAR TO A BENCH.

COURT DISCLOSURE.

The fact that there is an understanding that the criminal courts of England shall not assist people with criminal records to go to America was disclosed at the Middlesex Sessions when Morris Salkind, aged twenty-four, a traveller, was accused of breaking into a house on two occasions.

It was stated that Salkind had been to America and worked for a time in New York. He afterwards became a sailor.

A barrister who appeared for Salkind suggested that the court should remand him in custody while his parents made arrangements for him to return to America.

Direct Instructions.

It was pointed out that if the court made no mention of his appearance there he could go back as an American.

Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., asked why the court should withhold the information when they had been told directly not to send people to America or facilitate their going to America after they had been in trouble here.

The barrister inquired whether the court had received such instructions.

Sir Montagu replied that they had received a circular from the Home Office, and it was shown that America strongly objected to the English courts facilitating the passage of men who had proved themselves undesirable here.

The barrister next asked the court to enable the family to send Salkind to Canada. He could cross from there into America.

Sir Montagu Sharpe: This man has had a chance. Why should he not now be punished for the crime he has committed?

Sir Montagu sent Salkind to prison for six months.

Volcanic eruptions, which have cost thousands of lives in the past, can be made free of danger by the simple use of radio-microphones, declares M. Jean Bonnin, noted French scientist. He suggests that this idea be applied to Mt. Vesuvius, Mt. Etna, the Kilauea Volcano of Hawaii and the craters of Java. It is useless to combat the molten lava, suffocating gas and scalding steam of volcanoes once they have been belched from the depths of the earth, according to the French savant. He holds that retreat is the only safe method and suggests placing radio-microphones at strategic points on the craters, so as to give ample warning to neighbouring inhabitants. These people could then prepare for an orderly evacuation under the direction of municipal authorities. A volcano should be treated as a maniac. It should be constantly watched. Instead of feeling the pulse, the heart-beat and taking the temperature of the patient, says M. Bonnin, the earth rumblings, the boiling of the lava and the heat of the crater should all be recorded by instruments governed by an observatory located near the mouth of the latent volcano. The combination of these symptoms would give infallible warning of a coming eruption. Microphones of an ultra-sensitive type would transmit the sizzling noise of the lava to the observatory. This data, kept from day to day, would be compared with the seismographs, marking earth-tremors, and with thermo-electric apparati, registering the heat of the crater. In this way, the exact condition of the volcano would be charted and it eruption could be foretold probably days in advance.

THE FRANCONIA.

INTERESTING NEW ITINERARY.

SOME OF THE NOTABLES ON BOARD.

The Cunard liner, the R.M.S. Franconia, arrived in port yesterday afternoon berthing at Kowloon Dock, on her annual round-the-world-tour. She left New York on January 15, with a full complement of passengers, and so great was the demand for berths that a very large number of people were disappointed. It will be remembered that when she visited the Colony last year the Franconia was only about half full. The ever increasing popularity of these tours, or perhaps of the wealth of America, is illustrated by the fact that one-third of the accommodation for next year's cruise is already taken.

From New York the first stop was made at Funchal then Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco and Naples. Haifa, Port Said, Suez and Djibouti were called at *en route* for Bombay.

Over Bagdad.

A most interesting trip, and one which will not be forgotten by any of the eight passengers who made it, was from Jerusalem to Bagdad, and back to Cairo to rejoin the vessel, by aeroplane. Those who made the trip, besides having a novel experience, had the gratification of knowing that they were the first party of tourists to fly over Bagdad.

From India the cruise continued to Colombo, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Batavia, Samarang, Macassar, Zamboanga and Manila. A second novel land trip was taken from Bangkok to Ankor and thence to Saigon to rejoin the ship. About eighty passengers were in this party and found the journey extremely interesting. It is the first time that Ankor has been included in the Franconia itinerary. Later an excursion will be made from Chinwangtao to Peping.

The Officers.

The Franconia is commanded by Captain E. T. Britten, R.D., R.N.R., while the cruise director is Mr. Ross H. Skinner, and the executive manager Mr. Robert A. Grinsel who will later take a party through Siberia. The tour is under the auspices of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons and there is a large cruising staff, in addition to the gentlemen mentioned. Mr. Charles C. Batchelder holds the important post of lecturer and gives graphic addresses, before arrival in each port, on the interesting features of the place.

Amateur Cinematographers.

The Franconia is a luxuriously equipped liner of 20,000 tons, her public rooms being remarkable for their size and beauty. Every possible convenience is provided for the passengers including swimming bath, squash racquets courts, shops, and the regular deck sports, dancing, orchestra, etc. On the boat deck a cinema show is held, and a large number of the passengers have their own moving picture cameras. Amateur pictures taken are developed on board, and their authors have the pleasure of seeing them on the screen, besides a good selection of professional pictures.

Community singing has also been a feature of this trip led by Mr. H. A. Hammontree of Grand Rapids (Mich).

During their stay in port the tourists will visit all the local beauty spots, while a side trip to Canton has also been arranged. The vessel is due to leave here on Friday, proceeding by way of North China, Japan and the Panama to New York where she is due on May 31.

The Passengers.

The passengers of the Franconia are not, as is often the case on such cruises, mostly elderly retired people, and, in fact, our representative was told by a member of the cruise staff, who has been "round the world" a bewildering number of times, that there is more youth and beauty now on board her than there has been on any other world cruise in his experience. He added that there are also a larger number of millionaires among the passengers than on any previous cruise, which sounds very pleasant for both parties!

Among the passengers are Her Excellency Mme. Jane de Lanczy, who is related to the Hungarian Royal Family, and Judge Frederick Lawson of Boston. One of the leading figures in the social life on board has been Mr. M. Hirschberger, a prominent broker of New York whose genial personality has done much to make the cruise a success. Then there is Mr. S. P. Colt, the son of Ethel Barrymore, a well-known American actress; Mr. N. K. Moody, a well-known oil magnate; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Honnold of Los Angeles (Mr. Honnold is a well-known banker); Mr. Keyser of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Ottis (Mrs. Ottis is the sister of Mrs. Frank Kellogg, wife of the ex-Secretary of State); Mr. J. C. Penny who owns a big chain of cash stores in the United States; and Major S. F. Weaver, president of the Park Lane Hotel Syndicate of New York City.

So far it seems that the most popular ports of call have been

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Batavia and Manila, so there is no doubt that Hong Kong will rank high. Our representative was told that many of the passengers had been "saving their money" for Hong Kong, so the local shops will doubtless be sorry when she sails away on her travels once more.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

K.O.S.B. BEAT POLICE.

Yesterday's games in the Hong Kong League resulted as under:—

Division I.

K.O.S.B.	1	H.K. Police	0

Division II.

K.O.S.B. Res.	4	K.F.C. Res.	0
China Ath. R.	4	Eastern F.C.	0
S. China "B"	2	R.A. Res.	2
R.A.F.	1	S.L.I. Res.	1

The following games in the Hong Kong League are down for decision to-day:—

Division I.

(Kick off 5.15 p.m.)

China Athletic v. Small Units.

Kowloon F.C. v. R.A.

The game postponed from last Wednesday will be played to-day on the H.K.F.C. ground. The Athletic is expected to win.

Kowloon receive the R.A. on the Railway ground and a win for the home team is expected.

K.O.S.B. v. POLICE.

Before an enthusiastic audience the Borderers managed to defeat the Police by the narrow margin of one goal to *nil*, at Sookunpoo yesterday.

The referee, Mr. Willis, lined out the following teams:—

K.O.S.B.—McDougall; Gardiner, Martin; Everest, Davy, Gear; Skiggs, Stock, Reeves, McGlinchey, Alexander.

Police.—Clarke; Wynne, Muir; Brittain, Oram, Jessop; Pile, McGreavy, Fraser, Howarth and Shepherd.

K.O.S.B. won the toss and in a very short time Fraser made a breakaway for the Police, but Martin slammed the ball back to mid-field. Everest collected and passed to Stock, who placed a shot which called for the best of Clarke's ability. The Police retaliated with another run up field, but McDougall had little difficulty in clearing. At this stage Skiggs, Stock and Reeves were giving a sparkling display in the forward line on behalf of the Borderers and only Clarke's skill prevented several good shots from these players finding the net. Mention should also be made of the K.O.S.B. half-back line, especially Gear and Everest. Pile was playing a great game as outside right for the visitors, but he lacked the necessary support from his colleagues. Wynne and Muir played a good defensive game and harassed Reeves on many occasions. It was now that the first really exciting incident in the game occured, McGlinchey netting, but unfortunately for the Borderers, he was off-side. As a result of Police handling, the Borderers were awarded a free kick. Reeves took the shot and Stock converted with a neat header which entered the net and gave the lead to K.O.S.B. within a few seconds of the whistle.

Half-time: K.O.S.B. 1, Police 0.

The second half opened at a great pace and the combined efforts of Skiggs, Stock and McGlinchey found plenty of work for Clarke. For a considerable time play was confined to the region of the Police goal-mouth and several corners were conceded by Police. Eventually Wynne managed to clear with a pass to Oram who slammed the leather across to Pile. This player forced the pace and got within shooting distance, only to find McDougall ready to receive his shot with open hands. Exchanges now ruled more even, but the Borderers were undoubtedly the better team and the score cannot be considered as a fair indication of the nature of the game.

Final:

K.O.S.B.	1
Police	0

DIVISION II.

K.O.S.B. v. KOWLOON.

On the K.F.C. ground, the visitors won by four clear goals. Cook opened the score and before the interval put on another.

Kowloon played up well in the second half but failed to score. Two goals by Crawley in the second half gave the K.O.S.B. a four-goal victory.

ATHLETIC v. EASTERN.

At Happy Valley, the Athletic defeated Eastern by four clear goals. The Eastern played up strongly but failed to register a goal. Mak Kwok Tung scored for the Athletic early in the game and scored again before the interval. Lo Wai Man scored two goals in the second half, the Athletic winning as above.

(Continued on next Column).

LAWN TENNIS.

FINE SINGLES MATCH.

"H.D." BEATS "M.K."

A well contested match was seen yesterday in the re-play between H. D. Rumjahn and M. K. Lo in the third round of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony. On the last occasion, it will be recalled, failing light prevented a decision being reached when the Chinese led by 2 sets to 1, and 4-3 games in favour of the Indian in the fourth set. Yesterday's match saw another long struggle which, however, ended in a win for Rumjahn by three sets to one, 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, and 8-6.

Play reached a high standard and the match proved one of the best singles seen so far this season. Both played a tenacious game, and there were many long rallies. Rumjahn was the more enterprising, frequently manœuvring for an opening. He troubled Lo a great deal by his ability in keeping the ball low, and this, perhaps, proved to be the biggest factor in his success. Lo, on the other hand, although on the defensive for the most part, gave a very good show, passing Rumjahn at the net many times with clever shots.

The struggle opened evenly, each player winning his service until Rumjahn by superior enterprise beat Lo in two games running and took the first set. The second set, saw equally good tennis and went much the same way, Rumjahn securing it at 6-4.

Encouraged by this success, Rumjahn forced the pace in the third set and got in many of his favourite shots. He succeeded in taking four out of the first five games, but Lo rose to the occasion and checked his opponent's progress by really sound defence. Taking no chances, he won the next five games, amidst applause. The best tennis of the match was seen in this set.

An even better struggle took place in the fourth set. Rumjahn opened well, leading 4-2, and 5-3, but Lo once again asserting himself drew level and outplayed Rumjahn in the next game, thus leading by 6-5, at which stage it appeared that he was capable of bringing the score to 2 sets all. Rumjahn, however, with a great effort won a love game. Lo fell off somewhat and Rumjahn took the next two games for the set and match.

Handicap Singles "B."

In the final of the Singles Handicap "B" the Price brothers met in an interesting match, which the younger (receiving handicap) won by the odd set.

RESULTS.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

Open Singles.

H. D. Rumjahn beat M. K. Lo 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6.

Handicap Singles "B."

FINAL.

E. R. Price (rec. 4/6) beat T. J. Price (owe 2/6) 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles.

H. V. Parker and Miss Stanion (owe 2/6) beat A. Piercy and Mrs. Piercy (rec. 4/6) 6-3, 5-7, 6-1.

Lieut. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith (owe 4/6) beat W. Woodward and Mrs. Woodward (rec. 4/6) 9-7, 6-3.

S. E. Green and Miss Heard (owe 15) w.o. from L. Forster and Mrs. Stark (owe 15).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

M. W. Lo *v.* L. Goldman.

S. A. Rumjahn *v.* J. S. McEachran.

Handicap Singles "A."

H. J. Armstrong (owe 1/6) *v.* J. G. Lawrie (owe 3/6).

L. Forster (owe 15) *v.* J. Barrow (rec. 3/6).

Handicap Doubles.

G. N. de Man and C. Stigter (rec. 4/6) *v.* O. E. C. Marton and H. Owen Hughes (owe 15/1).

R.A. v. SOUTH CHINA "B".

These teams met at Caroline Hill the result being a draw with the score at two goals all. The game was for four points so each team will have two points added to their total. After playing a blank first half, Wong Kin Leung opened the score for South China and Camp put through his own goal giving South China a two-goal lead. Before the final whistle sounded, Allan and Taylor scored for the Gunners who were lucky to share the points. South China were quicker on the ball than the Gunners.

R.A.F. v. S.L.I.

At King's Park, these teams played a drawn game, the score being one goal all. The Somerset L.I. were the better team and were unlucky in dropping a point. The Airmen took the lead through Bond from a free kick. Before the interval, however, Palmer scored for S.L.I. The second half was keenly contested but neither side could score, the result being, R.A.F. 1; S.L.I. 1.

SPORT FASHIONS.

BILLIARDS IN A "BOILED" SHIRT.

PLEA FOR COLOUR.

[BY LEO MUNRO.]

Fashion in sports costume for men is mysteriously dictated. When and by whom are changes decreed? And why are certain familiar objects of the playing fields—such, for instance, as cloth caps on goal-keepers—seemingly fixed for ever?

The goalkeeper stands for fidelity—to his cloth cap. The billiards player, on the other hand, is all for change, and not merely the change which transforms him from a wearer of "gent's lounge" to a full-dress butterfly between the afternoon and evening session. He respects the evening conventions, but he declines to follow the afternoon-wear fashion set by players of pre-war fame, who were elegantly attired all day long.

Dandies of the Past.

Professionals such as Stevenson, Inman, and Reece were dandies twenty years ago by comparison with some of our modern players, among them the finalists in this season's amateur championship.

No doubt Coles and Lee were superb in evening dress. I saw them only as dressed to play at one afternoon session, but that was sufficient to send my thoughts back to the era when a stiff white linen collar and a snowy shirt were essential to the correctness of the player's daytime costume.

Seemingly we have altered all that in recent years. Coles and Lee, at any rate both sported soft collars of blue and white, with shirts striped to match. The players looked neat and comfortable, but they were not "in it" for whitely severe perfection of apparel with the great men who charmed the world of billiards before young Lee was born.

We are all for ease nowadays. But that does not explain why the first-class billiards player should be so inconsistent as to dress casually in the afternoon and to appear at night encased in stiff collar, "boiled" shirt, and everything else according to regulation—a very perfect Corinthian. The seeming inconsistency is, I suppose, consistent with the freakishness of fashion.

Anyhow, we have here an example of fashion as it changes—in more ways than one. As for an illustration of "fixed" fashions, let me put once more a question which I have asked many times without receiving a completely satisfactory answer.

Why do goalkeepers wear cloth caps?

But Why?

By goalkeepers I mean those agile young Association football players who guard the netted posts on League grounds and other well-appointed enclosures, and the unnetted posts in parks and open spaces. But, whether they play at Wembley Stadium or on waste land, all good goalkeepers—excepting a few rebels against fashion—such as B. Howard Baker—wear cloth caps.

They also wear gloves. I can understand that. But why cloth caps? No doubt the cap, like the jersey of startling colour, helps to distinguish the goalkeeper from the other players. Besides, it keeps the cool-headed goalkeeper's head warm. But it cannot be compulsory, otherwise members of the Howard Baker select school of fashion would find themselves in frequent trouble.

Nothing will separate ninety-nine per cent. of the 'keepers from their caps. They wore cloth caps many years ago, and they will never take them off. The fashion has spread all over the world, and it cannot be for climatic reasons.

Goalkeepers insist on cloth caps and gloves even in sunny South Africa. A friend from Johannesburg, now resident—poor shivering soul—in London, tells me that the fashion was introduced by early touring teams from England and encouraged by players who settled out there. A preference for something lighter and cooler than the cloth cap might have been expected in that part of the world—but no, they would have the cap and the gloves, and they had them.

No Response.

I have no prejudice against the cloth cap. It is the most popular form of headgear and one of the most comfortable. It becomes attached to its owner, and his affection, for it grows as it loses its shape with use, its peak sags, and it looks more and more "gorblimey" from week to week. My sole complaint is that goalkeepers might brighten our football grounds if they were not such slaves to fashion.

Instead of a dull-hued cap, think how jolly it would be to see our favourite goalkeeper wearing a neat beret of scarlet or green, complete with tassel. Then there is the long-peaked cricket cap, smart-looking and made in ranges of bright colours undreamed of by the cloth cap manufacturers, and there is the white cap which lends the lawn tennis player an air of distinction lacking in the average goalkeeper.

The goalkeeper, I fear, will not respond to the plea for art and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

colour. He is firm in his adherence to the cap fashion, as faithful as the golfer to plus fours, the Soccer centre forward to short "shorts," and the Rugby three-quarter to long ones, remarkably pegtopped.

I cannot congratulate the goalkeeper on his taste, when, by putting on a chic little beret he might do so much to cheer up the world. But it is no use talking. Death alone will end the most conservative alliance in the world—that of the goalkeeper and his old cloth cap.

RUGGER.

NAVY OVERWHELM THE ARMY.

TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT MATCH.

There were plenty of thrills in the second match of the triangular Rugby tournament yesterday afternoon, when the Army were beaten by the Navy.

Play commenced with the Army defending the Football Club end, and almost at once the Navy forwards got away on the left, the man in possession being tackled near the touch line. Within ten minutes, however, the Navy scored a try at an awkward angle, which was not converted. A moment later a Navy forward scored again, taking advantage of a defender's failure to gather the ball. Though nearer the centre the goal kick failed.

From a scrum near the Navy line, the Army lost a good opportunity, a pass being intercepted and the play carried to mid-field. The Navy then made a fine movement on the right which ended in the man being brought down almost on the line. Before the interval one of the Army forwards intercepted a pass and transferred to another player who was well tackled when a try seemed certain.

Leading by six points at the change of ends, the Navy were awarded a penalty kick which brought in another three points. Soon after their forwards put them further up by scoring another try which was converted. Another penalty from a foul at scrum followed, but the kick went wide.

Play in the second half was mostly confined to Army territory with an occasional rush to the other end where the three-quarter line proved impassable. The Navy added another two tries in succession and then in the last minute of the game Lieut. Maxwell (K.O.S.B.) broke through to score a try between the posts, which was converted.

The final scores were Navy 20 points (4 tries, 1 goal, 1 penalty goal); Army 5 points (1 goal).

The last match of the series between the Club and the Navy, who have now both beaten the Army, will be played next Monday on the same venue—the Club ground.

HOME FOOTBALL.

STOCKPORT LOSE THEIR LEADERSHIP.

RETURN LEAGUE MATCH UPSETS.

Aston Villa avenged last Monday's defeat by turning the tables when they received Leicester the following day in the last matches of the Easter holiday League football programme. Sheffield Wednesday, the leaders, lost a point on their visit to Huddersfield.

Notts County's race for promotion to the First Division was checked by their defeat by the Wolves, this being a reversal of the previous day's result. Grimsby and Middlesbrough, at the top of the League table, benefit somewhat by their rival's reverse.

An interesting feature in the Third Division matches was Stockport's loss of the Northern Section leadership to Bradford City on the latter's success against Hartlepools. Bradford City and Stockport now have 52 points each, and the former have a better goal average and a game in hand, with six more to complete the season.

The two teams at the foot of the Southern Section exchanged points, Merthyr leaving the lowly-placed Exeter behind. Northampton, the leaders, lost a point in their return match with Conventry.

Results of Tuesday's matches as cabled by Reuter follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Arsenal	1	Newcastle	2
Aston Villa	4	Leicester	2
Derby	3	Everton	0
Huddersfield	0	Wednesday	0
Leeds U.	2	Sheffield U.	0

Division II.

Wolves	3	Notts C.	1

Division III. (Southern).

Merthyr	2	Exeter	1
Northampton	3	Coventry	3

Division III. (Northern).

Bradford C.	4	Hartlepools	1
Halifax	3	Rotherham	1
Doncaster	2	Tranmere	1

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY POOL.

FANLING, MARCH 29-APRIL 2.

O. E. C. Marton (scr.), Lieut.-Comdr. W. D. Brown (6) and T. C. Monaghan (11), 3 up—tie and divide.

Other scores:—

L. R. Andrewes (5)	2 up
J. M. Walker (6)	1 up
M. G. Mills (16)	1 up
G. E. Costello (17)	1 up
Comdr. M. L. Clarke (14)	1 up
R. K. Hepburn (10)	1 up
E. W. Kirk (10)	1 up
H. Spicer (16)	all sq.
D. J. Gilmore (11)	all sq.

114 entries.

MEDAL COMPETITION.

FANLING, MARCH 29-APRIL 2.

E. W. Kirk 83—10=73 wins.

Other scores:—

Capt. The Hon. W. S. Leveson Gower	86—10=76
Comdr. M. L. Clarke	90—14=76

19 entries.

MIXED BOGEY COMPETITION.

FANLING, MARCH 29-APRIL 2.

Capt. The Hon. W. S. Leveson Gower and Mrs. Byron	1 down
Major and Mrs. R. H. Lucas	1 down

tie and divide.

24 entries.

A DOUBLE EVENT.

THE DOVER ROAD.

SCENE.—A lawn—A circle of men and women sitting in basket chairs. Flowers in full bloom—a wonderful sunset, "boys" passing to and fro with cocktails.

Mr. A. (an elderly man): What are you doing to-morrow, Mrs. B? Will you and John come with me to "the Dover Road"?

Mrs. B.: Is that the A.D.C. Show? We're going already, thanks all the same.

Mr. A.: I'm sorry—still as long as you're going that's all right (turning to Mrs. C.) What about you? Will you and your husband come? Two of my party have fallen ill.

Mrs. C. (pretty, selfish person): We're engaged, thanks all the same. Billy wanted me to go but I prefer Bridge so I fixed up a four.

Mr. A.: Well, there are plenty of other nights for you to go. There's Tuesday, the 9th, Thursday, the 11th, Friday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th.

Mrs. C.: I don't *want* to go—I loved "On Approval" but I'm so keen on bridge now I don't want to go to any shows.

Mr. A.: But this is a *very* good show too and it serves a double purpose. Half the profits go to the miners.

Mrs. C. (shrugging her shoulders): I don't think I'm very interested in the miners. It's their own fault they're in this state.

Mr. A. (hotly): Oh come—that's rather hard. It's an easy thing to say when one is extremely comfortable. Let's admit they were badly led and that probably thousands of them had to follow suit. But what's the use now of casting that into the teeth of starving men, women and children?

Mrs. D.: Quite right. I think it's simply horrid of you Phyllis—You must have read of the awful state in which the Prince of Wales found these people. And after all what is a miner's life at its best?

Mr. E. (a young man): Top marks for you Mrs. D. I've lived in a mining district. Just before I came out here I was in Staffordshire in my uncle's firm—all round us were mining villages. I defy you to find anything more sordidly ugly—more depressing. I used to see those fellows who'd been working for hours underground come up to the top, pale as ghosts, smeared with coal dust blinking in the light of day, just when I was going off in clean flannels to play cricket or tennis. I used to think to myself we can't pay miners too much. Of course, that isn't sound finance, their own action has proved their ruin, but all the same I never felt one should grudge them good wages and even luxuries. Good Lord, I've made a speech. Sorry but I feel strongly on that point.

Mr. A. (*approvingly*): So do I. I never sit by a good fire enjoying every flicker of flame without thinking of the poor devil who hacked the coal out of the earth for me. And if he did like to buy a piano and even hankered for one on each side of the fireplace and a diamond ring for his wife—why not? It is so jolly easy to deny other people luxuries.

Mrs. F.: Hear, hear—I've lived in the Black country too, and I know what decent folk they are—we used to see them going off to dig in their allotments and chat with them and see the wonderful things they raised—on the only green and pleasant spot in the villages. Phyllis, you've struck the wrong note there and unless you want us

(Continued on next Column).

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BARRISTER AND HIS RUSSIAN WIFE.

ALLEGED NEGLECT TO MAINTAIN HER.

A young Russian woman applied to Mr. Hay Halkett at the Marylebone Police Court for process against her husband, a barrister in chambers in the Temple, for alleged neglect to maintain her.

She said that he gave her 2s. 6d. recently and on later occasions gave her 6d. and 1s.

Mr. Hay Halkett: Is your husband in practice at the bar?—Yes. He is willing to allow me £2 a week if I live apart from him, but I cannot live with my baby on £2.

The magistrate replied that she had come to the wrong court. A man in the position of a barrister, if he was in practice, ought to pay his wife more than that court could give her.

He referred the woman to the missionary, Mr. Boswell, with a suggestion that he should see what he could do with the husband.

all for enemies—oh! here's your husband. Here Billy, Phyllis has been talking a lot of nonsense about not going to "The Dover Road" and no sympathy for the miners. We hope you're going to put your foot down heavily.

Mr. C.: Of course, we all know Phyllis talks nonsense—but we don't take any notice of it. I'd plenty of miners in my Company in France and jolly good fellows too. We're going on Tuesday, Phyllis.

Mrs. C.: You're a horrid lot of people and you've made me feel a pig. That's what you wanted.

Mrs. F.: Guessed right—never mind—you're not so bad as you pretend to be and you'll not lose by going on Tuesday. It's an Al Show—every time you realise you're enjoying it you'll be glad you gave up bridge for one evening and helped to put boots on a half frozen child's feet, or food on the table of one of those poverty stricken houses.

Mr. A.: Just look round. Isn't it all too wonderful—the beauty and the comfort of it?

Mr. E. (holding up a cocktail) and the taste of it! Here's success to "The Dover Road" and may it bring in a bumper sum.

Mr. A.: And so say all of us—Hong Kong is a generous place—I prophesy that "The Dover Road" will be as crowded as Piccadilly in the season, there'll be crowds at every door of the Theatre with Standing Room only and my two spare tickets will be auctioned for a price beyond the dreams of avarice. Now roll up ladies and gentlemen—what offers?

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.

Green Double Swords	$7.30
Green Seal, broken	5.65
Double Boats	7.28
Red Double Boats	7.07
Hung Kum Ou	7.08
Red Seal, broken	5.90
White Bran, big bag	2.91
Red Chung Shan	7.56
Blue Single Bell	7.03
Red Seal, No. 2 Broken	5.39
Blue Flying Boat	8.27
Green Seal, small grain	7.11
Red Seal, No. 3	6.93
Blue Seal, No. 2 broken	5.66
Red Seal, white bran	2.75

Miscellaneous.

No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	$7.63
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	8.33
White Wax, Yunnan	79.00
Canned Green Bean	7.50
Dried Mushroom, Kweilin	240.00
Sago	8.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A Shanghai telegram received on Tuesday states that following the reported settlement of the Tsinan dispute, there was some speculation in Japanese cotton yarn, and the Chinese yarn market has been affected. The market has become quieter as merchants are unable to decide about giving orders. In Canton, there is little doing as demand is weak owing to the advance of prices. The merchants are reluctant to lower their prices as stocks are scarce.

Latest quotations were as follows:—

No. 42	Five Sons	$660
	Butterfly	632
	Happiness	632
No. 32	Pagoda	510
	Double Horses	504
	Tin Koon	514
	Pine Tree & Deer	520
	Sheung Hee	512
No. 20	Gold City	350
	Globe	340
	Good Harvest	338
	Fui Sing	334
	Double Horses	334
	Tin Koon	344
	Sheung Cheung	336
	Ng Fook	314
	Yan Chung	330
	Tramcar	328
	Shepherd	324
	Poo Yee	330
	Three Stars	328
No. 18	Globe	320
	Foo Kwai	312
	Yan Chung	310
No. 12	Golden City	294
	Peacock	294
	Foo Kwai	292
	Poo Yee	292
	Tramcar	288
	Pretty Damsel	285
	Aeroplane	292
	Tak Lee	292
No. 10	Sailing Vessel	286
	Gold City	284
	Peacock	286
	Lotus & Bee	270
	Double Lions	260
	Five Lions	260
	Yan Chung	276
	Tai Fat	280
	Tak Lee	280
	Excellent Crops	260
No. 6	Lion	220
	Lion, the second	210
	Hut Hou	210

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 2, 1929.

Water Works	$ 3.85
Electric Light & Power	4.70
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.52
The Sun Company	78.00
Sincere Company	104.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.50
Canton Tramways	2.65
China Merchants' Steam Nav. Company	50.00
Central of China	47.50

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	RUGBY, April 2.
Paris	124.20
Brussels	34.945
Amsterdam	12.75
Stockholm	18.16
Vienna	34.53
Helsingfors	192¼
Lisbon	108
Bucharest	816
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Shanghai	2/0½
Yokohama	1/10 1/32
New York	4.85 7/32
Geneva	25.225
Berlin	20.465
Oslo	18.195
Prague	163¼
Madrid	32.125
Athens	375
Rio	5 27/32
Bombay	1/5 31/32
Hong Kong	1/11⅛
Silver (spot)	25.15/16
Silver (forward)	26

MALAYAN COLLIERIES.

YEAR'S WORK OF MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Kuala Lumpur, March 27:—At the annual general meeting of Malayan Collieries, Ltd., Mr. J. A. Russell, the Chairman, said that an increased profit had been made notwithstanding a substantial reduction in revenue received per ton of coal sold during the year. The fall was due to reductions in the selling price to customers, particularly in lump grades of Rawang coal; to the introduction of a zonal system under which they hoped eventually to deliver Rawang coal to all consumers at any point in the F.M.S. Railway system at a uniform rate; and to the very pronounced increase in the demand for Rawang small coal, the lowest priced of their three grades. While depreciation in the past had been ample to write off every item of plant well within its working life, their determination to bring, and to maintain, the collieries at the highest possible pitch of efficiency, mechanically and in every other way, had introduced the factor of obsolescence. Batu Arang Colliery has sprung from a comparitively small beginning away back in 1913, and while at that time the plant was well selected there was every indication that it would be advisable in the interests of efficiency to change a considerable portion of it to more modern and much larger plant.

Disposal of Profits.

After paying three interim dividends during the year amounting to 22½ per cent. and after allowing for directors' and auditors' fees at somewhat increased rates, there was a balance of $1,038,979 remaining to be disposed of. The directors recommended a final dividend of the usual 12½ per cent. which would absorb $321,881 and would give shareholders their customary 35 per cent. dividend on their shares. In view of the record profits, the directors were also recommending the payment this year of a special bonus to shareholders of 5 per cent. absorbing a further $128,752.50. The directors were hopeful that in two or three years' time, when they should have completed their present programme, the company would be in a really exceptionally strong position.

The chairman referred to the manner in which the F.M.S. Railways provided for the reception and handling of the increasingly large outputs of the Batu Arang Colliery. No really serious hitch occurred, and he thought he was perfectly right in stating that not once during the year did a consumer of Rawang coal find it necessary to log so much as an hour's delay due to the shortage of coal because of failure on their company's part to supply or of the railways to deliver. Reliability being the keynote of railway work, that, he thought, was the highest tribute he could pay.—*Straits Times.*

MALAYAN TIN AS AN INVESTMENT.

VARYING VIEWS.

Although expert estimates of the life of Malaya's tin-bearing areas range anywhere from ten to two hundred years, the investor who is counting on a boom in this metal in a few years' time has some impressive pronouncements to go upon, says the *Straits Times.*

A Government committee has reported that the proved areas on Billiton are only sufficient to ensure an annual output of seven to eight thousands tons for ten years, and Dr. William Jones, one of the world's leading authorities, has stated that "it is an interesting and very significant fact that ten to twelve years hence the bulk of the rich secondary deposits of the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Siam and Upper Burma will have been exhausted." If this statement is applied literally to the Malay Peninsula it is obviously incorrect, but a gradual decline seems to be inevitable. Further support for an optimistic view of tin prices is lent by a book which has just come out, "Tin: Salient Facts and Opinions," by J. A. L. Gallard and Murray Stuart. "Most factors point to a higher price being commanded by this essential metal in future years," say the authors. "Although at the present time there is in prospect an increase in production in certain parts of the East as the result of numerous new dredges being brought into commission this increase will probably be offset, at any rate to some extent, by reduced outputs from some of the existing sources of supply, and it is estimated that the peak of production will be reached about the latter part of 1929. Companies with extensive areas that have either to be equipped and brought to the producing stage, or that are producing but have the greater part of their properties still to work, appear, therefore, to be most likely to reap the fruits of the harvest to which the tin-mining industry is gradually moving."

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

POLICE STATION "BOY" SENT TO PRISON.

SEQUEL TO YAUMATI SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A sequel to the tragic affair, which cost the life of a little girl in Yaumati, was heard at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon when a Chinese "boy" who was arrested by the police after the discovery of the theft of the three revolvers, from No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith and Major C. Willson with possession of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition. The defendant admitted possession and said that the arms were given to him by someone else who had stolen them.

Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P. who conducted the case for the prosecution said that the revolver and arms figuring in the charge were the property of Sub-Inspector Murphy, of No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, and was one of the three revolvers stolen from the European police officer's mess at the Station on March 8. The defendant was employed as a room boy at the Station and after one month's service he was dismissed on March 6. Two days later he was seen in the European officer's cook house with a newspaper parcel under his arm. Another room boy saw him and knowing him to have been dismissed reported the matter to the No. 1 boy. The latter went round the rooms and found that three revolvers were missing. Several articles of personal property including two watches were also found to have been stolen.

The defendant was arrested at the Yaumati Ferry wharf, the same morning at 9 a.m. and a revolver was found on him. He was brought back to the Police Station and finally took the police to King's Park where he assisted the Police in the recovery of the second revolver and eventually the third revolver.

In answer to the Magistrates who enquired of the defendant's record Mr. Murphy said that the defendant had been convicted on a charge of larceny in 1927 and was sentenced to six strokes. On Tuesday the defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy for theft of the revolver. The defendant was only 17 years of age.

The Magistrates imposed a sentence of two years' hard labour, the sentence to run concurrently with the sentence of six months already imposed by the Magistrate at the Central Magistracy. It was pointed out that the defendant's youth and the assistance he had given the police were taken into consideration.

OTHER KOWLOON CASES.

NO GUILTY INTENTION.

The manager of a Chinese motor launch, Tung Chuen, who was charged on Saturday before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith with possession of a shot gun, a rifle, four automatic pistols and 117 rounds of ammunition was again before the same Magistrate yesterday afternoon. Inspector Ogg was for the prosecution and Mr. D. H. Blake for the defence.

It was stated that the defendant's launch arrived in Hong Kong from Amoy with the weapons on board. The owner carried an arms permit from the Chinese authorities and on arrival here the agents were notified. A report was made to the Harbour Office but in the meantime the police boarded the launch and arrested the defendant.

Mr. Blake told the Magistrate that the police had looked into the matter thoroughly and had communicated with the Harbour Office. They were now satisfied that the defendant did actually report the matter. Therefore only a technical offence had been commited to which he would plead guilty. He would ask the Magistrate to take it as such and impose either a caution or a nominal fine.

Inspector Ogg remarked that the police were not aware of the fact that such information had been given to the Harbour Office at the time the arrest was made. He must ask for the confiscation of the arms and should the defendant wish to get them back he could apply to the C.S.P.

Mr. Whyte Smith made an order for confiscation of the arms and discharged the defendant with a caution.

(Continued on next Column).

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 3, 1929.

H.K. Banks	$1,335 buy., 1,345 sel.
Do., London	£13¼ nom.
Chartered Banks	$204 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A & B	85½ nom.
Do., C	£18½ nom.
P. & O. Banks	£9½ nom.
East Asia Banks	$90½ nom.
Canton Insurance	$680 buy.
Union Insurance	$333 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yangtsze Insurance	M. $50 nom.
China Underwriters	$2.90 buy., 2.95 sel.
China Fire Insurance	$290 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	$758 buy.
Douglases	$36 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	$26 sel.
H.K. Tugs	$2.40 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	$52½ nom.
Do. (Def.)	$92 nom.
Shell Transports	10/- nom.
Union Waterboats	$92½ nom.
Benguets	$2½ buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	63/8 nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 14 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 7½ nom.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 2.90 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 4½ nom.
Raubs	$6.65 nom. x div.
Tronoh Mines	17/8 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$124 sel., 123 sa.
H.K. & W. Docks	$37 sel.
China Providents	$4.55 buy.
Hongkews	Tls. 169 nom.
New Engineerings	Tls. 4.85 buy.
Shanghai Docks	7 ts. 1 21 buy.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 1 60 buy.
Oriental Cottons	Tls. 2 nom.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	Tls. 72 nom.
Do. (new)	Tls. 35 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$3.10 sel.
H.K. Lands	$93 buy.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 171 buy.
Humphreys Estates	$14 35 buy., 14.40 sa.
H.K. Realties	$3.60 nom.
H.K. Tramways	$18.45 buy., 18.60 sa.
Peak Trams (old)	$12⅞ buy.
Do. (new)	$8.30 nom.
Star Ferries	$67 buy.
China Lights	$13.90 buy., 13.90/14.10 sa.
H.K. Electrics	$88½ nom.
Macao Electrics	$26⅞ nom.
Sandakan Lights	$3 sel.
Telephones	$7 buy., 7.10 sa.
China Buses	Tls. 18 buy.
Singapore Tractions	11/6 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	16/6 buy.
China Sugars	$1 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$39 buy.
Canton Ices	$2 sel.
Cements (combined)	$8.55 buy., 8.70 sel.
Do. (old)	$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	$1.40 buy.
H.K. Hopes	$7½ nom.
United Asbestos	$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	$20 sel.
Watsons	$19.20 buy.
Der A Wings	80 cts. buy.
Lane Crawfords	$2½ sel.
Mackintoshs	$20 nom.
Sincere's	$11 buy.
Wm. Powells	$3.65 nom.
H.K. Amusements	$25 buy.
H.K. Constructions	$11 sel.
B'que. Indus. G.$ Bonds	66⅔ sel.
H.K. Govt. Loans	7% prem. buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

"THE SINCERE COMPANY" TO BE RELAYED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W., on 350 metres:—

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Beka records supplied by The Canton Trading Association, Ltd.).

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music, relayed from the Roof Garden of Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Two Indian Watchmen Quarrel.

Two Indian watchmen were before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith for behaving in a disorderly manner at the Kowloon Star Ferry wharf. One of the men is employed by the Hong Kong Automobile Association the other by the Dollar Steamship Line.

The first defendant said that the dispute arose over a debt of $5. Some time ago they were both before the Court for fighting and he was fined $20 and the other $5. The latter fine was actually paid by him.

The other man alleged that the trouble started over the first defendant's refusal to recommend him to a position with the Automobile Association. He admitted that he had been fined before.

The Magistrate bound both men over in a bond of $50 to keep the peace for six months.

Larceny of a Goat.

Nata Singh, the Indian interpreter at the Supreme Court was before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith yesterday at the instance of Roure Singh another Indian who alleged that defendant stole his goat. Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for complainant. It was said that the complainant owned a number of goats at Tai Hang village, Causeway Bay. On March 17, the complainant missed one of his goats and heard that the defendant had sold it to fortune teller for $12. After evidence had been given the Magistrate held that complainant had failed to establish his case and the summons was dismissed.

DIVORCE IN GERMANY.

COURTS WORKING OVERTIME.

AN AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

BERLIN (U.P.).—In order to cope with the steep increase of divorce suits ten auxiliary divorce chambers have been established in one of the three Berlin district courts. Hitherto each district had five special divorce chambers. It is expected that in the two remaining districts auxiliary chambers will have soon to be created.

Since their inauguration a few years ago, each of the Berlin divorce chambers has held two sessions per week on an average, each session dealing with twenty to thirty suits.

The present "boom" in divorce is the result of the war and the hectic period which in Germany followed the war. Then many "reckless" marriages were concluded that, as time went by, proved "mistakes."

Difficult Laws.

In Germany the law makes it difficult to correct such mistakes. The German civil code provides for a divorce in case of adultery, if the life of the claimant is actually endangered by the partner to the marriage, or in case of insanity. In the latter instance it is however necessary that the insanity has been apparent for three years before a divorce can be granted.

Cruelty, misconduct, drunkenness, desertion, and similar provocations, even if proved, do not necessarily lead to a divorce. It is left entirely to the discretion of the judge whether or not he wants to grant a divorce. Formerly these grounds were rarely considered sufficient. Lately, however, a certain leniency has been noticeable. Some judges are even considering mental cruelty as sufficient for a divorce.

Efforts are being made to revise German divorce laws. Until then couples eager to severe their marital bonds will have to make the best of existing provisions.

An Offence, but No Crime.

Already many are trying to "beat" the law. An extremely large number of divorces are demanded because of adultery. This, however, does not mean that in Germany adultery is committed more frequently than elsewhere. The fact that it legally does not constitute a crime but an offence, and the additional fact that divorces are obtained easiest on charges of adultery, are responsible for the large number of suits on this ground.

It is commonly known that couples actually agree to sue because of adultery. It is likewise commonly known that co-respondents are frequently "planted." The latter is due to the custom that many judges do not insist on the co-respondent's testimony but are satisfied and take it for a confession if the witness refuses to testify.

If both parties are willing to divorce a verdict may be obtained within four or six weeks. If, however, objections are raised the case may drag on for years.

It is generally expected that the present wave of divorce suits will recede when economic conditions become more stable. However, some people are sceptical. They predict a new wave if the present divorce laws are revised and especially if the present strict provisions are replaced by more lenient rules.

Mrs. Katherine Scoresby Routledge was released from her seven months self-imposed imprisonment in her home at Hyde Park-gardens, when she was taken away to a nursing home in an ambulance. Mrs. Routledge, who is sixty-two, has been living alone at her luxuriously furnished house of seventeen rooms since June, denying entrance to any one, as a protest against a High Court sequestration order arising out of a dispute respecting some warehoused property of her husband.

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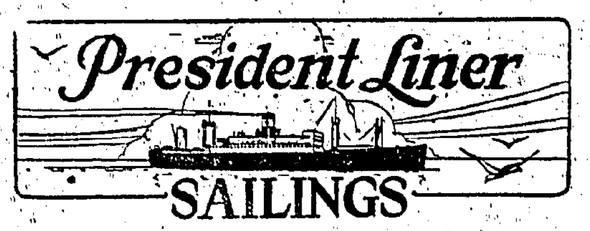

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Pres. Wilson	Sun., Apr.	21, 8 a.m.	Pres. Polk	Sun., June	2, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren	Sun., May	5, 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams	Sun., June	16, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland	Apr.	9th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jackson	Apr.	27th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison	Apr.	13th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Taft	May	7th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce	Apr.	23rd, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	May	11th, 6 p.m.

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MAN LIBELLED BY HIS MOTHER.

£1,000 DAMAGES FOR "FIENDISH" LETTERS.

WEALTHY WOMAN.

A libel action which was characterised as one of the strangest that had ever come before the courts was heard at Manchester Assizes, when Mr. Cyril Horsley Jones, aged thirty-five, of Prestwich, was awarded £1,000 damages and costs against his mother, Mrs. Clara Jones, of Prestwich.

Mr. J. C. Jackson, K.C., for Mr. Jones, said that Mrs. Jones' action was "really fiendish." The libels were contained in two letters, and were of the most wicked nature. They were apt to ruin Mr. Jones' career and his life.

Mrs. Jones, who was a woman of strong personality, had built up a fortune, and now had an income of between £6,000 and £7,000 a year. She was vindictive when she did not have her own way. Mrs. Jones owned nearly all the shares in the Eaton Hill Dye and Printing Company, at Radcliffe.

Family Honour.

Mr. Jones, the son, was manager of the mill at Radcliffe until 1926, and had a good future. He thought it his duty in 1926 to interfere in something that affected the family honour, and from that time the mother, who did not care for his interference, started the most malevolent course of persecution against him.

She had him dismissed from the mill. She also started an action for slander, but when it was pointed out that he would have to go into the court to plead the truth of the statement made she withdrew the action.

"Then," added Mr. Jackson, "Mrs. Jones started a course of anonymous letters, sending them to such quarters as she thought would do the most harm."

"Assaulting a Woman."

Mr. Jackson added that letters were sent to Mr. Jones' father-in-law, and in one Mrs. Jones accused her son of assaulting a young woman in a railway train, and stated that he paid £50 to settle the matter.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that the only defence was a denial that the mother had written or dictated the letters. There was no attempt at all to justify the words and no one suggested that they were true.

Mr. J. Lustgarten, defending, after examining Mr. Jones, said that he did not propose to call any evidence.

Mr. Jackson described the mother's action as "diabolical," and asked for vindictive damages.

Mr. Lustgarten said that Mrs. Jones had not suggested that what was in those letters so far as her son was concerned was true.

DRAMA OF LONDON LIFE.

DEATH OF A FRIEND OF "THE TRAGIC ARTIST."

HEAD IN A GAS OVEN.

Another tragedy of London's Bohemian colony occurred recently, when Mr. Thomas Henry Bell, aged fifty, a close friend of Frederick Atkinson, the tragic young artist, was found dead by his daughter, with his head in a gas oven in his home in Redcliffe-road, Fulham.

Mr. Bell, although not an artist, took a great interest in art, and was one of the circle led by "Seamark," Atkinson, and Dolores.

Fourth Tragedy.

Mr. Bell was the fourth of that circle to die tragically within a few weeks. Atkinson, "Seamark," and Ernest Melvin, the song writer, all died by their own hand.

Mr. Bell was one of those present at Atkinson's last party, at which Atkinson gave him a picture painted by himself, entitled "The Garden Walk." This picture has been considered to be Atkinson's best work.

After Atkinson's death his relatives approached Mr. Bell in the hope of inducing him to sell the picture, but he refused to sell.

It was stated that since Atkinson's death Mr. Bell had been much depressed.

Miss Bell was recalled from business because her father had been found suffering from the effect of gas poisoning. He was taken to Marloes-road Infirmary, where he stayed for two days.

"My father was a great lover of art and painted a little himself," Miss Bell said to a reporter. "He met Atkinson early in his career in London and took to the boy immensely."

Atkinson's agent, the Chelsea art dealer, Mrs. Frederick, said that Atkinson used to coach Mr. Bell in water-colour.

"Mr. Bell did everything he could to protect the boy," she said. "The death of his wife two years ago was a great blow to Mr. Bell. He was the most generous man who ever lived."

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "AFRIKA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th April, 1929, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 6th April, 1929, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 12th April, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 2nd Apr., 1929. [7601

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

THE EAST ASAITIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship "AFRIKA" having been aground in the River Elbe on her inward voyage to Hamburg, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that a General Average has been declared in respect of Cargo loaded at Ports previous to Hamburg. It is, therefore, necessary for Average Bonds to be signed and a deposit of 10% to be paid on the market value of the Goods on arrival.

The apparently sound Cargo having arrived by the same vessel, Consignees are notified that any damaged Cargo will be surveyed by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASHE on Saturday, the 6th April, 1929, at 10 a.m. [7602

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK, MARSEILLES.

THE Steamship "CITY OF KHIOS" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 5th April, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 12th April, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
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ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 2ND APRIL, 1929.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 22nd April, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 3rd Apr., 1929. [7604

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "DIOMED" FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
4th April, 1929. [7606

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 1st Apr., 1929. [7597

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Other Sailings:—	Shanghai, etc.	Continent, etc.
M.S. "Afrika" ...	14th Apr.	12th May
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M.S. "Siam" ...	23rd May	2nd July

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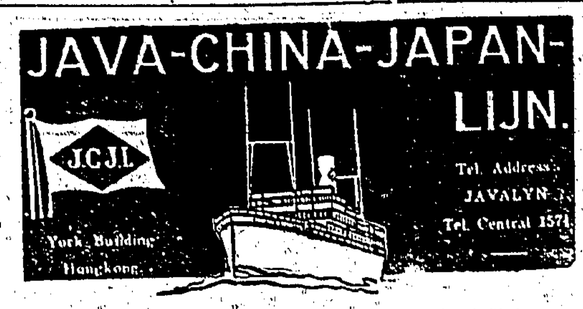

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TJIKEMBANG	S'hai. & Amoy	11th Apr.	13th Apr., 4 p.m.	Batavia
TJITAROEM ...	Dalny, K'lung. & Amoy	21st Apr.	24th Apr., 1 p.m.	Makassar & Soerabaia
TJIKARANG ...	S'hai. & Amoy	22nd Apr.	24th Apr., 4 p.m.	Batavia

NORTH BOUND.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave on or about	For
TJILEBOET ...	Java, Makassar	In Harbour	6th Apr.	Amoy & N. China
TJIKARANG ...	Batavia	10th Apr.	12th Apr.	Amoy & Shanghai

TO MANILA.

Steamers	From Hong Kong	From Manila
TJISALAK	10th April, 4 p.m.	13th April
TJITAROEM ...	24th April, 1 p.m.	27th April

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M.V. "VOGTLAND" ...	due here on or about the 20th April
M.V. "DUISBURG"	due here on or about the 29th April
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ...	due here on or about the 17th May
S.S. "OLDENBURG"	due here on or about the 29th May
S.S. "SAARLAND"	due here on or about the 18th June

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

‡ M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 5th April
‡ M.V. "BURGENLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 16th April
M.V. "RUHR" ...	sailing from here on or about the 4th May
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 21st May
‡ M.V. "DUISBURG" ...	sailing from here on or about the 1st June
M.V. "SAUERLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 18th June

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ALEXANDRIA.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

AMOY.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 5.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Apr. 6.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 7.
Antung, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Haiyang, Douglas, Apr. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Hosang, Jardine's, Apr. 26.

ANTWERP.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Changte, Butterfield, Apr. 16.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.

BALTIC PORTS.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.

BALTIMORE.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 5.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Oakbank, Bank, May 10.

BANGKOK.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Kaying, B. & S., Apr. 14.

BELAWAN DELI.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.

BOMBAY.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.

BOSTON.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 14.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Oakbank, Bank, May 10.

BREMEN.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.

BRINDISI.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 7.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 20.
Esquilino, D'well's, Apr. 30.

CALCUTTA.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Gambada, B.I., Apr. 10.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 21.

CEBU.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 8.
Everett, States, S.S., Apr. 16.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.

CHEFOO.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Kweichow, B. & S., Apr. 13.

COLOMBO.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 7.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Esquilino, D'well's, Apr. 30.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.

COPENHAGEN.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 8.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

DALNY.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 5.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Apr. 6.
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Vogtland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.

DUTCH PORTS.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.

FOOCHOW.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 5.
Haiyang, Douglas, Apr. 9.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.

GENOA.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.

GLASGOW.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.

GOTHENBURG.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 13.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.
Canton, M.M., Apr. 4.
Tonkin, M.M., Apr. 9.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Tean, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Glenbank, Bank, Apr. 26.

HAMBURG.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.

HAVRE.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 13.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.

HONOLULU.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 8.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

ILOILO.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 8.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Everett, States S.S., Apr. 16.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.

JAPAN PORTS.
Diomed, B.F., Apr. 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 4.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Asphalion, B.F., Apr. 13.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 17.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Arafura, E. & A., Apr. 16.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
City of Glasgow, Bank, Apr. 18.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Toyohashi Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Vogtland, Jebsen, Apr. 20.
Talthybius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23
Peleus, B.F., Apr. 24.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Hosang, Jardine's, Apr. 26.
Morea, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 28.
Perseus, Jardine's, Apr. 28.
Duisberg, Jebsen, Apr. 29.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 30.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 30.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

JAVA PORTS.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 13.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.

LIVERPOOL.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.

LONDON.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, May 1.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.

LOS ANGELES.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Apr. 14.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

MANILA.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., Apr. 8.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Everett, States S.S., Apr. 16.
Changte, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 19.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., Apr. 19.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Apr. 27.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.

MARSEILLES.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 6.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.

NAPLES.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Laomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 14.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Oakbank, Bank, May 10.

NORTH CHINA.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 5.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Apr. 6.
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 19.

ORAN.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

OSLO.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

PANAMA.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.

PENANG.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 11.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 13.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 16.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 24.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.

PLYMOUTH.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.

PORTLAND.
Michigan, States S.S., Apr. 6.
New York, States S.S., Apr. 20.

RABAUL.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, Apr. 10.

RANGOON.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.

SAIGON.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 8.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Glenbank, Bank, Apr. 26.

SANDAKAN.
Mausang, Jardine's, Apr. 5.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Apr. 13.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Michigan, States S.S., Apr. 6.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Golden Peak, States S.S., Apr. 13.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
New York, States S.S., Apr. 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 19.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

SEATTLE.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Talthybius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 30.

SHANGHAI.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Chenan, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 4.
Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 5.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 7.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.

SHANGHAI.—*(Continued).*
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Ningpo, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Asphalion, B.F., Apr. 13.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., 17.
City of Glasgow, Bank, Apr. 18.
Glaucus, B.F., Apr. 19.
Toyohashi Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Talthybius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Vogtland, Jebsen, Apr. 20.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Peleus, B.F., Apr. 24.
Talamba, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Perseus, Jardine's, Apr. 28.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 29.
Duisberg, Jebsen, Apr. 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 30.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

SINGAPORE.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 4.
Leverkusan, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Antung, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Kwei Yang, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Apr. 11.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Naldera, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Burgenland, Jebsen, Apr. 16.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Euryades, B.F., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Tilawa, B.I., Apr. 21.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.
Alipore, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 27.
Menelaus, B.F., Apr. 30.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, May 1.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 4.
Coblenz, Melchers, May 4.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 4.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Tinhow, Bank, Apr. 15.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.

SWATOW.
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Haiming, Douglas, Apr. 5.
Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 5.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 7.
Antung, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Ningpo, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 12.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Kaying, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.

TAKAO.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 5.

TIENTSIN.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 4.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Kweichow, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Comliebank, Bank, Apr. 27.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 7.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Apr. 20.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Apr. 30.

TSINGTAO.
Ruhr, Jebsen, Apr. 5.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 7.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 10.
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 14.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 14.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Vogtland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 19.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Talthybius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Talthybius, B.F., Apr. 20.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 30.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 1.

VLADIVOSTOCK.
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Pembrokeshire Jardine's, Apr. 29.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Europe May 8.
Afrika arrived from Singapore Apr. 2.
Aki Maru due from Japan Apr. 23.
Alaska Maru due from Japan Apr. 10.
Alipore due from Shanghai Apr. 24.
Andes Maru due from Hamburg Apr. 11.
Antenor due from Shanghai Apr. 17.
Arafura due from Australia Apr. 15.
Asphalion due from Japan Apr. 14.
Australien due from Shanghai Apr. 4.
Awa Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 10.
Batavia Maru due from Java Apr. 1.
Bengal Maru due from Japan Apr. 26.
Borneo Maru due from Japan Apr. 23.
Burma Maru due from Kobe Apr. 8.
Calchas left for Singapore Apr. 2.
Canton Maru due Apr. 10.
Changte due from Australia Apr. 9.
Chicago Maru due from East Africa May 1.
Chifuku Maru due from Japan Apr. 18.
Chile due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
City of Glasgow due from Europe Apr. 13.
City of Newcastle due from New York Apr. 28.
City of Mobile due May 10.
Coblenz due from Europe Apr. 10.
Comliebank due Apr. 26.
Cremer arrived from Singapore Apr. 2.
Dardanus due from Japan May 1.
Delhi due from Rotterdam Apr. 22.
Deli Maru arrived from Amoy Apr. 2.
Delta due from Singapore May 9.
Diomed due from Singapore Apr. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta due from Japan Apr. 19.
Duisberg due from Europe Apr. 29.
Emp. of France due from Manila Apr. 7.
Emp. of Asia due from Shanghai May 6.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver Apr. 18.
Eurypylus due from Shanghai Apr. 30.
Euryades due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
Esquilino left for Shanghai about Apr. 1.
Franken due from Europe Apr. 19.
Fulda due from Europe May 7.
Gambada due from Japan Apr. 8.
Gemma due Apr. 4.
Genoa Maru due from Japan Apr. 7.
Glaucus due from Singapore Apr. 19.
Glenbank due Apr. 22.
Glenshiel due from Japan May 1.
Glenbeg due from London Apr. 13.
Glengarry left for Singapore Apr. 3.
Hakusan Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 5.
Haruna Maru due from Japan Apr. 19.
Hector due from Liverpool Apr. 2.
Hinsang due from Sandakan Apr. 13.
Hozan Maru due from Amoy Apr. 3.
Ichiyo Maru due from Sydney Mar. 24.
Ixion due from Japan Apr. 30.
Jeypore due from London Apr. 14.
Kalyan due from Singapore Apr. 11.
Kamo Maru left for Shanghai Apr. 1.
Kanagawa Maru due from Japan Apr. 4.
Karmala due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
Katori Maru due from Singapore Apr. 14.
Kenilworth arrived from Chinwangtao Apr. 2.
Kidderpore due from Singapore Apr. 2.
Kitano Maru due from Japan Apr. 20.
Korea Maru due from San Francisco Apr. 8.
Koyei Maru left for Kobe Mar. 26.
La Plata Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 22.
Laomedon arrived from Shanghai Apr. 2.
Leverkusan due from Shanghai Apr. 5.
Lima Maru due from Japan Apr. 18.
Lycaon due from Europe May 10.
Malacca Maru left for Keelung Mar. 29.
Mantua due from Shanghai Apr. 27.
Mayebashi Maru left for Shanghai Mar. 28.
Medon due Apr. 24.
Menado Maru due from Haiphong Apr. 6.
Menelaus due from Taku Apr. 30.
Mirzapore due from Japan Apr. 16.
Morea due from London Apr. 23.
Nagano Maru due from Singapore Apr. 6.
Nagpore due from Shanghai May 4.
Naldera due from Shanghai Apr. 13.
Nam Sang due from Singapore Apr. 17.
Nanking due from Antwerp Apr. 10.
Oldenburg due from Europe May 29.
Padua due from Japan Apr. 3.
Panama Maru due from Singapore May 20.
Paris Maru due from Singapore Mar. 23.
Peleus due from Singapore Apr. 24.
Perim due from Singapore May 9.
Perseus due from Singapore Apr. 28.
Pres. Cleveland due from San Francisco Apr. 8.
Pres. Garfield left for Marseilles Mar. 9.
Pres. Grant left for Shanghai Apr. 1.
Pres. Jefferson left for Shanghai Mar. 26.
Pres. Johnson left for Manila Mar. 23.
Pres. Lincoln due from Manila Apr. 9.
Pres. Madison due from San Francisco Apr. 12.
Pres. McKinley due from San Francisco May 10.
Pres. Monroe due from San Francisco Apr. 6.
Pres. Pierce due from Seattle Apr. 28.
Pres. Taft due from San Francisco May 7.
Protesilaus left for Kobe Mar. 30.
Pyrrhus due from Manila Apr. 2.
Rajputana due from Singapore May 23.
Rakuyo Maru due from Singapore Apr. 5.
Rosandra due from Trieste about Apr. 16.
Ruhr due from Singapore Apr. 4.
Ruth due Apr. 19.
Santhia due from Japan Apr. 15.
Sarpedon due from London May 30.
Saunderland due from Europe May 17.
Shinyo Maru due from Singapore Apr. 23.
Shunko Maru due from Japan Apr. 4.
St. Albans left for Australia Mar. 29.
Sumatra due from Shanghai Apr. 21.
Tacoma Maru arrived from Kobe Mar. 29.
Taiping due from Australia May 7.
Taisei Maru arrived from Japan Apr. 1.
Takliwa due from Singapore Apr. 8.
Takada due from Singapore Apr. 15.
Talamba due from Singapore Apr. 26.
Talma due from Singapore Apr. 28.
Talthybius due from Singapore Apr. 9.
Tamba Maru left for Shanghai Apr. 1.
Tanda due from Australia May 6.
Telemachus due from Europe May 10.
Teneriffa due Apr. 5.
Tenyo Maru left for San Francisco Apr. 3.
Tilawa due from Japan Apr. 19.
Tjimanoek left for Manila Mar. 26.
Tjitarcem due from Amoy Apr. 21.
Tjikembang due from Shanghai Apr. 11.
Tjikarang due from Muntok Apr. 10.
Tjisondari left for Muntok Apr. 1.
Tjileboet due from Java Apr. 3.
Toba Maru due from Singapore April 11.
Toyashashi Maru due from Singapore Apr. 18.
Toyama Maru due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Tottori Maru left for Singapore Mar. 27.
Tuketoyo Maru left for Shanghai Mar. 17.
Tungsha due Apr. 29.
Tyndareus due from Japan May 19.
Van Heutsz left for Singapore Mar. 28.
Viminale due from Shanghai Apr. 6.
Vogtland from Europe Apr. 20.
Yamagata Maru left for Singapore Mar. 30.
Yokohama Maru leaves for Kobe Apr. 8.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday by the s.s. Hector:—Miss Cheever, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Duval, Mr. H. N. Ferrers, Mr. W. E. J. Hutch, Mr. J. S. Jackson, Mr. E. B. Layborne, Mrs. Laybourne and child, Mr. F. McMaster, Mrs. McMaster, Mr. H. Mason, Miss D. Moore, Mrs. Millard, Miss M. E. Millard Mrs. H. C. Rowson, Mrs. R. C. Woollerton, Mr. Woollerton, Mr. J. E. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Miss D. R. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adamson, Master Adamson, Mrs. Akerman, Miss Akerman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beckley, Miss H. Beckley, Mrs. Bowern, Master R. Bowern, Lt.-Col. A. J. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gillett, Mr. R. J. A. Henington, Mrs. Krogh and infant, Miss W. G. Kent, Mrs. McGregor, Miss McGregor, Capt. B. P. MacMahon, R.N., Miss A. Mooney, Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, Miss E. O'Sullivan, The Rajah of Sarawak, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Walford, Mrs. W. S. Watson and three children, Miss E. M. Wheeler.

Departures.

The following passengers left here yesterday by the s.s. Tenyo Maru for San Francisco *vid* Ports:—Mr. G. Stott, Mrs. I. Cairns, Mr. L. Bochm de Sauvanne, Mrs. P. S. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Turner, Mr. A. Meyer, Dr. M. Rabel, Mr. Harold Lomo, Mrs. C. D. Prell, Mrs. Choy, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Y. C. Foo, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. Alfred Ashworth, Mr. F. G. Eca da Silva, Mr. Ng Ming Kwong, Mr. Ng Awok Fong, Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Kwong, Mrs. O. Hatten, Mr. Chan Yik Ha, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shoop, Mrs. Chan Man Sing, Mr. Ko Man On, Miss Ko, Miss E. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson, Mme. Claude Riviere, Mrs. M.

(Continued on next Column).

A. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Makiyama, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Murakami, Mr. Zen Sai Ko, Mr. A. F. L. Thesiger, Mr. G. R. Mitchell, Mr. P. A. Proudman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fujimori, Marshal H. Gould, Mrs. T. Takai, Mr. Y. Sunahori, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ohshima, Miss H. Matsuo, Mrs. G. Matsumura, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wolsted, Master Wolsted, Miss Wolsted, Col. and Mrs. J. S. Bostock, Capt. and Mrs. E. Nelson Turner, Mrs. H. Syme Thomson, Mrs. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. M. Yamawaki, Dr. G. W. Theobald, Mr. W. S. Cookson, Mr. E. C. Waterhouse, Mrs. L. E. Hubbell, Lieut. D. de G. Lambert, Captain C. E. Tinney, Rev. F. MacDermott, Mr. L. MacDermott, Mr. J. L. F. de Vries, Mr. O. R. Gomez, Rev. and Mrs. J. I. Kaylor, Mrs. H. A. Strickler, Miss B. M. Nickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wilson, Master J. A. Wilson, Master M. V. Wilson, Master H. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hohl, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Miss M. Grossman, Mrs. K. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baker, Mr. W. E. Thrlin, Mr. O. W. Buhler, Miss J. Tauber, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Berkey, Master E. Berkey, Mrs. L. C. Malm, Master T. Malm, Mr. I. Somen, Justice G. A. Malcolm, Mrs. C. M. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McMaster.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "LAOMEDON"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 2nd April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

2nd April, 1929. [7598

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "HECTOR"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 3rd April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th April, will be subject to

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 4th Apr.,	8 a.m.
Shanghai	"CHENAN"	On 4th Apr.,	6 p.m.
Swatow, S'hai, N'chwang & Dairy	"KANCHOW"	On 5th Apr.,	8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SUIYANG"	On 7th Apr.,	8 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KIANGSU"	On 7th Apr.,	Noon
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore	"ANTUNG"	On 8th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Hoihow & Singapore	"KWEIYANG"	On 10th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"NINGPO"	On 11th Apr.,	9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th Apr.,	8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SUNNING"	On 14th Apr.,	8 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KAYING"	On 14th Apr.,	Noon
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore	"ANKING"	On 15th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"TEAN"	On 20th Apr.,	11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Steamer	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
CHANGTE	9th April	16th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	9th July	16th July

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s.s. "LAOMEDON"	via Suez Canal	10th April
s.s. "RHEXENOR"	via Suze Canal	8th May
s.s. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suze Canal	17th May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON. [21

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FAST MOTOR VESSELS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "MALYAN PRINCE" ... ... 14th April
M.V. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... ... 10th May

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Telegrams: Furnprince King's Building. [18

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Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

PORTHOS ...	... 9th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX	... 23rd Apr.
ATHOS II ...	... 7th May
D'ARTAGNAN...	... 21st May
SPHINX	... 4th June
ANGERS ...	... 18th June
ANDRE LEBON	... 2nd July
G. METZINGER	... 16th July

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

ATHOS II ...	... 9th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	... 23rd Apr.
SPHINX ...	... 7th May
ANGERS ...	... 21st May
ANDRE LEBON	... 4th June
G. METZINGER	... 18th June
PORTHOS ...	... 2nd July
CHENONCEAUX	... 16th July

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	APRIL 2, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)	APRIL 3, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	30.48	774.3	36	...	...	0	b	6	30.12	764.9	32	...	SSE	2	o
Nemuro	11	30.16	766.0	...	...	WNW	4	...	5	30.34	770.5	...	...	WNW	1	...
Hokodate	"	30.30	769.5	...	...	W	1	...	"	30.38	771.5	...	...	...	0	...
Tokio	"	30.26	768.5	...	...	NE	2	...	"	30.32	770.0	...	...	N	1	...
Kochi	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	N	1	...	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	...	0	...
Nagasaki	"	30.18	766.5	...	...	NE	3	...	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	NE	1	...
Kagoshima	"	30.08	764.0	...	...	NE	1	...	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	0	...
Oshima	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	ESE	2	...	"	30.06	763.5	...	...	SSE	1	...
Naha	"	30.00	762.0	...	..	N	5	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	NNE	1	...
Ishigakijima	"	30.10	764.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	"	30.04	763.0	...	...	N	1	...
Bonin Island	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	NW	3	...	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	W	1	...
Chefoo	15	30.35	770.9	44	86	ENE	2	o	6	30.25	768.3	44	68	NW	1	o
Shanghai	14	30.34	770.7	52	63	NNE	1	o	"	30.30	769.5	46	92	ENE	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.38	771.6	48	93	N	4	o	"	30.32	770.1	47	100	NE	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	30.12	765.0	58	70	ENE	4	o	7	30.01	762.2	56	69	NW	2	o
Amoy	"	30.10	764.5	67	60	ENE	4	b	6	30.12	765.0	56	75	NE	2	o
Swatow	"	30.11	764.8	65	80	E	2	b	"	30.10	764.5	59	78	NE	2	c
Taihoku	11	30.19	766.8	63	70	ENE	4	o	5	30.12	765.0	59	83	ENE	2	o
Taichu	"	30.11	764.7	68	...	NNW	2	o	"	30.06	763.5	59	...	N	2	o
Tainan	"	30.05	763.2	77	...	N	2	o	"	30.00	762.0	61	...	N	2	b
Koshun	"	30.04	762.9	77	...	NE	4	b	"	30.00	762.0	68	...	NE	4	o
Pescadores	"	30.11	764.7	68	...	NE	6	o	"	30.04	762.9	64	...	NE	6	o
Hong Kong	14	30.08	764.0	67	52	E	3	o	6	30.07	763.8	63	68	E	4	o
Gap Rock	"	30.06	763.5	...	...	ENE	5	o	"	30.03	762.7	...	...	ENE	5	o
Macao	"	30.02	762.6	68	64	NE	2	o	"	20.02	762.6	63	75	ENE	4	o
Hoihow	"	29.96	761.0	71	95	ENE	2	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	"	30.02	762.5	71	78	NNE	6	o	"	30.00	762.0	69	90	NE	6	o
Phulien	15	30.01	762.3	64	100	ENE	1	rf	7	20.02	762.5	68	...	N	2	of
Tourane	"	29.98	761.4	75	...	NW	4	o	"	29.94	760.5	70	...	WNW	4	cf
Cape St. James	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.87	758.7	79	...	ENE	6	cf
Basco	14	29.94	760.5	75	76	NE	4	o	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	"	29.91	759.6	81	73	NE	4	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	"	29.88	759.0	86	56	N	1	o	"	29.91	759.6	72	96	NNW	1	o
Vigan	"	29.80	756.9	86	52	NW	4	b	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	"	29.81	757.2	82	77	S	2	o	"	29.85	758.1	73	86	...	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.80	756.9	86	65	ENE	4	b	"	29.82	757.5	79	89	...	0	b
Calboyog	"	29.79	756.6	86	65	N	4	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	"	29.76	756.0	86	61	NE	6	b	"	29.80	756.9	75	91	NE	4	o
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.76	756.0	...	...	E	4	o	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.75	755.7	...	...	NE	4	o	5	29.79	756.6	...	...	ENE	4	o
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.79	756.6	86	92	NE	4	b	6	29.80	756.9	78	91	...	0	b

April 3d. 11h. 10m.—The anticyclone is central over N. Japan, the depression near the Bonins yesterday is not indicated this morning.

Moderate monsoon will prevail along the coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1, 2·02 inches, against an average of 6·49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 4TH.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. winds, moderate; cloudy.

C. W. JEFFRIES,—*Director.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 3.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.04	30.12	30.03
Temperature	65	64	64
Humidity	51	68	72
Wind—			
Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	2	3
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 2:67
Lowest open-air Temperature, 3:63

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 4 to 10, 1929.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	4	No infer.	high	nor low	wat
		4 49 a	5 9	m 0 23	1 8
Fri.	5	m 9 8	4 4	m 1 12	1 6
		6 1 a	6 2	m11 51	4 2
Sat.	6	m 8 14	4 5	m 1 43	1 4
		6 59 a	6 5	0 48 a	3 7
Sun.	7	m 8 29	4 8	m 2 12	1 3
		7 50 a	6 7	1 39 a	3 1
Mon.	8	m 8 48	5 2	m 2 42	1 2
		8 38 a	6 7	2 28 a	2 5
Tues.	9	m 9 9	5 7	m 3 10	1 4
		6 25 a	6 6	3 11 a	1 8
Wed.	10	m 9 32	6 2	m 3 39	1 7
		10 13 a	6 4	3 55 a	1 3

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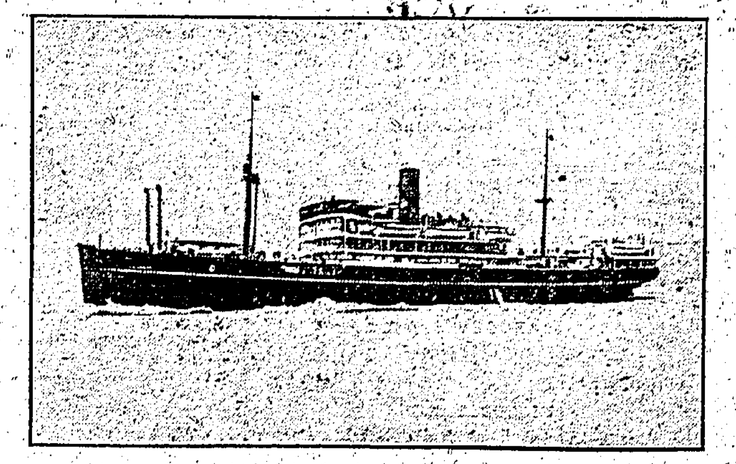

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INDO-CHINA
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sun., 7th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Wed., 10th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"HANGSANG"	Sun., 14th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 17th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE.	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 17th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Fri., 26th Apr., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Satur., 13th Apr., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 5th Apr., at 10 a.m.
	"HINSANG"	Satur., 13th Apr., at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 9th Apr., at 5 p.m.
CANTON	"YATSHING"	Thurs., 4th Apr., at 2 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	1st May
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	29th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	24th July

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	13th April
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	29th April
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	11th May
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	27th May
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	14th June

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD. [3

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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:
Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class... £48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON:
Cabin class ... ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	departure 10th April
Freight	S.S. "Dessau" ...	departure 22nd April
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	departure 4th May
Express Freight	S.S. "Franken" ...	departure 20th May
Pass.	M.S. "FULDA" ...	departure 1st June
Express Freight	S.S. "Main" ...	departure 17th June

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

Pass	S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	due here 11th/12th April
Freight	S.S. "Franken" ...	due here 19th April
Pass.	M.S. "FULDA" ...	due here 7th May
Freight	S.S. "Main" ...	due here 17th May
Pass.	S.S. "TEIER" ...	due here 5th June
Freight	S.S. "Lahn" ...	due here 13th June

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA
DIRECT SIX WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO
RABAUL, KULON, KALILI, WITU
CARGO TO SAMARAI, KAWIENG, MADANG, SALAMOA, LOMBROM AND ALL OTHER PORTS IN NEW GUINEA WILL BE ACCEPTED ON THROUGH B/LADING WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT RABAUL.
NEXT SAILING: S.S. "BREMERHAVEN"... departure about 12th Apr.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS, HONG KONG.
Telephone C. 6378. 3, Chater Road. Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING	Friday,	the 5th Apr., at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	Tuesday,	the 9th Apr., at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Friday,	the 12th Apr., at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or *vice-versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers. [3

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.

11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1929.

Steamers	Hong Kong Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver Arrive.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Apr. 19	Apr. 21	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 26	Apr. 28
May 7	May 9	EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 10	May 12

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS"

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

£120, £113, £110, £102, £83; via SAN FRANCISCO.
G$440, G$420 via. JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

KOREA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 17th Apr.
SHINYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 1st May

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... ... Monday, 8th Apr.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 6th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKUSAN MARU ... ... Saturday, 6th Apr.
KITANO MARU ... ... Saturday, 20th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 24th Apr.
KAGA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 22nd May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... ... Thursday, 11th Apr.
† BENGAL MARU ... ... Saturday, 27th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... ... Friday, 19th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 5th Apr.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

† TOBA MARU... ... ... Friday, 19th Apr.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

† LIMA MARU... ... ... Friday, 19th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† GENOA MARU ... ... Monday, 8th Apr.
† RANGOON MARU ... ... Tuesday, 16th Apr.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† NAGANO MARU (Moji direct) .. Saturday, 6th Apr.
KATORI MARU ... ... Monday, 15th Apr.
† TOYOHASHI MARU ... ... Friday, 19th Apr.

† Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

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FIRST BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

and then send a Chit to 11, Ice House Street, ordering the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you for Three, Six, or Twelve Months—or longer! Enclose Notes or Cheque for $3.75, $7.50, or $15, and

WE WILL DO THE REST.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 16,800 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 53,300 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.	
British			
Chip Shing, Canton	1,992	462	
Hydrangea, Swatow	125	—	
Glengary, Vladivostock	—	8,280	
Tascaluza, Los Angeles	1,500	—	
Padua, Bombay	132	8,000	
Huichow, Canton	—	367	
Sui Yang, Shanghai	580	440	
Laomedon, Glasgow	60	—	
Chenan, Shanghai	300	180	
Hector, Liverpool	2,300	7,900	
	— 6,989	—25,609	
French			
Tonkin, Haiphong	940	—	
	— 940	— —	
Italian			
Esquilino, Triesk	100	5,000	
	— 100	— 5,000	
Danish			
Afrika, Copenhagen	1,225	9,678	
Australien, Vladivostock	—	8,129	
	— 1,225	—17,807	
Dutch			
Tjileboet, Batavia	3,450	2,123	
Nordvard, Swatow	3,890	2,800	
	— 7,340	— 4,923	
Japanese			
Deli Maru, Canton	35	1	
	— 35	— 1	
Chinese			
Chung Kong, Tourane	150	—	
Kok Hing, Macao	40	—	
Tak Hing, Autow	1	—	
	— 191	— —	
Total	16,820	53,340	

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dept.
British	13	9
French	1	1
Italian	1	1
Danish	2	0
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	3	5
Chinese	3	5
Total	25	22

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Addressed	From
Jholenian	Bangkok
Kumajoko	Saigon
Malm Company	Saigon
Senophone	Singapore
Miss Vi Lt Yew	Saigon

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

Dangerous Goods.

The Afrika from Copenhagen and Singapore shows on her manifest 680 tons of chloride of potash and matches.

The Tjileboet from Batavia and Bulikpapan, included in her cargo, 200 drums of spirit of wine. She arrived on 2nd inst.

Twenty-five drums of alcohol was shown in the manifest of the Deli Maru. The vessel arrived on 2nd inst. from Canton.

Notices to Mariners.

A notice in the Harbour Office states that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have declared the Port of Osaka to be small-pox infected. All vessels arriving therefrom will be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai.

Another notice states that the overhaul of Customs owned moorings in the Shanghai Harbour is about to be commenced. Pontoon sheer-legs with diving gear will be employed and those in charge of vessels navigating the river are requested to go as show as possible when in the vicinity of the craft engaged in this work.

Sick Leave.

Mr. A. H. Brown, chief officer of the On Lee is on sick leave. His place is being temporarily taken by Mr. W. P. Dickson of the "Darcoila."

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Chip Shing (Br.) Canton	4
Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow	434
Glengary (Br.) Vladivostock and Shanghai	1
Huichow (Br.) Canton	10
Sui Yang (Br.) Shanghai and Swatow	125
Laomedon (Br.) Glasgow and Singapore	376
Chenan (Br.) Shanghai and Amoy	83
Tonkin (French) Haiphong	63
Esquilino (Italian) Trieste and Singapore	19
Tjileboet (Dutch) Batavia	186
Lushan Maru (Japanese) Canton	190
Tak Hing (Chinese)	52
Total	1,542

CLEARANCES.

April 3.

Afrika, for Shanghai.
Australien, for Singapore.
China Arrow, for San Predo.
Cremer, for Swatow.
Deli Maru, for Swatow.
Glengarry, for Singapore.
Halvard, for Singapore.
Hector, for Shanghai.
Hiroshi Maru No. 3, for Foochow.
Huichow, for Swatow.
Kidderpore, for Shanghai.
Kojun Maru, for Dairen.
Koyo Maru, for Canton.
Kumakata Maru, for Karatsu.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Padua, for Singapore.
Promise, for Tientsin.
Rantau Pandjang, for Whampoa.
Suiyang, for Canton.
Surabaya Maru, for Takao.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. N. Harde, from Canton. Taikoo Dock.—B. & S.

April 2.

Australien, Danish str., 4,245 tons, Capt. F. Anderson, from Tsingtao, buoy No. A28.—John Manners & Co.

Hector, British str., 11,198 tons, Capt. A. Ogden, from Liverpool, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Kidderpore, British str., 3,263 tons, Capt. F. D. Pigot, from Bombay, Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tjileboet, Dutch str., 3,835 tons, Capt. P. Mermar, from Balikpapan, buoy No. A30.—J.C.J.L.

April 3.

China Arrow, American str., 5,228 tons, Capt. W. G. Petersen, from Haiphong, Laichikok.—Standard Oil Co.

Chung Kong, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. Kwok Shau, from Tourane, buoy No. C39.—Yau Lee.

Franconia, British str., 20,175 tons, Capt. E. T. Britten, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—B. & S.

Han Yang, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. A. R. Botherst, from Amoy, Taikoo Dock.—B. & S.

Hiroshi Maru, Japanese str., 633 tons, Capt. Y. Okada, from Tsingtao, buoy No. C49.—M.S.K.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. L. Gay Cumming, from Canton, buoy No. B32.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung, *viâ* Amoy and Swatow, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. E. Gellie, from Canton, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. Wm. Brewer, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,305 tons, Capt. Y. Nishimoto, from Canton, buoy No. C42.—M.B.K.

Koyo Maru, Japanese str., 903 tons, Capt. O. Watanabe, from Keelung, Yaumati.—M.B.K.

Kronviken, Norwegian str., 1,579 tons, Capt. K. Rvaming, from Saigon, buoy No. C17.—Fau Yuen Hong.

Lyeemoon, British str., 1,576 tons, Capt. T. Holmes, from Swatow, buoy No. A28.—Wo Fat Sing.

Marosa, Norwegian str., 839 tons, Capt. J. Jergensen, from Bangkok, buoy No. C16.—Thoresen & Co.

Padua, British str., 4,922 tons, Capt. S. Y. Woodroffe, from Shanghai, buoy No. A5.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Siave, Dutch str., 870 tons, Capt. J. H. Stute, from Samarinda, Stonecutters.—J.C.J.L.

Suiyang, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. L. Jenkins, from Swatow, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Yendai Maru, Japanese str., 2,070 tons, Capt. T. Kaneko, from Dairen, buoy No. B47.—M.B.K.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE

"CITY OF KHARTOUM" London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 13th April
"CITY OF DELHI" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th May
"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th June

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

"CITY OF LILLE" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 17th May

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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"NAIRNBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 5th April
"OAKBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 10th May

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

"TINHOW" ... ... 15th April

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Morambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nalloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Telephone: Central 4792. THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*"PADUA"	5,907	4th Apr., Noon	Mars., L'don., A'werp., B'dm. & B'bay., Mars. & London [B'burg.
"NALDERA"	16,088	13th Apr.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	16th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*"ALIPORE"	5,278	24th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilless and Londou
"MANTUA"	10,946	27th Apr.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'dm, H'bg.
*"NAGPORE"	5,283	4th May	Straits & Bombay.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	8th May	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MOREA"	10,953	25th May	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'dm, H'bug.
*"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'dm, H'bug
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Marseilles and London
*"PERIM"	7,648	29th June	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	16,601	20th July	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	28th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,988	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	9th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

*"GAMBADA"	5,307	10th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHIA"	7,754	17th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	21st Apr.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	8th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	9th May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th May.	do.

* Cargo only.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	31st May	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.	
"TANDA"	6,956	30th Aug.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London *vi.* Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	10th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	16th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokahama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	17th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MOREA"	10,953	26th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th Apr.	Amoy, S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"TANDA"	6,956	7th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*"PERIM"	7,648	9th May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,097	10th May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
	—	14th May	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	19th July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	1st Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Sept.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	11th Oct.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	15,819	9th Nov.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"MALWA"	10,980	23rd Nov.	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapor while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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Loading about

m.v. "SUMATRA" ... ... 21st April
m.v. "NANKING" ... ... 15th May

FOR SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND VLADIVOSTOCK.

Loading about

m.v. "NANKING" ... ... 10th April
m.v. "DELHI" ... ... 22nd April

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—

GILMAN & CO., LTD., Hong Kong. G. E. HUYGEN, Canton

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Kanagawa Maru*	4th April
Japan	*Shinko Maru*	4th April
Europe via Negapatam, Letter only (London, 7th March)	*Diomed*	4th April
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London 16th March)	*Hakusan Maru*	5th April
Japan	*Burma Maru*	5th April
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Monroe*	6th April
Shanghai & Swatow	*Shantung*	6th April
Manila	*Emp. of France*	7th April
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only) London, 7th March	*Takliwa*	8th April
Manila	*Pres Lincoln*	8th April
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Cleveland*	8th April
Australia & Manila	*Changte*	9th April
Shanghai	*Porthos*	9th April
Shanghai	*Naldera*	12th April
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Madison*	12th April
Shanghai	*Antenor*	16th April
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	*Emp. of Russia*	18th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Deli Maru*	Thursday, 4th, 8.30 A M
Straits	*Padua*	10.30 A M
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	*Hector*	2.30 P M
Swatow	*Hydrangea*	2. 0 P M
Shanghai	*Chenan*	4.30 P M
Swatow	*Kanchow*	5.00 P M
Saigon	*Shunchih*	5.00 P M
Sandakan	*Mausang*	Friday, 5th, 8.30 A M
Manila	*Tenyo*	12.30 P M
Haiphong	*Tonkin*	1.30 P M
Straits, Mombasa, Lourenco Marques & South Africa	*Kanagawa Maru*	10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ning*	2.00 P M
Formosa	*Franconia*	4.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, L. Marques, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles —due Marseilles, 5th May	*Hakusan Maru*	*Kowloon P.O.* Reg. 4.30 P M; Let. 8th, 9.00 A M; *G.P.O.* Reg., 6th, 8.45 A M; Letters 9.30 A M
Tourane	*Chung Kong*	5.00 P M
Manila, Australia (Except Thursday Island and Cairns) & New Zealand via Brisbane—due Brisbane, 23rd April	*Burma Maru*	Saturday, 6th, Reg. 8.15 A M; Letters 9.00 A M
Manila	*Pres. Monroe*	5.00 P M
Bangkok via Swatow	*Kiangsu*	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Hosan Maru*	9.00 A M
Swatow	*Antung*	Monday, 8th, 3.30 P M
Japan, Honolulu, *U.S.A., *Canada, *Central & *South America & *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 1st May	*Pres. Lincoln*	Parcels 3.00 P M; Reg. 4.15 P M; Letters 5.00 P M
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	*Pres. Lincoln*	Reg. 5.00 P M; Letters 6.00 P M
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, L. Marques, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles —due Marseilles, 10th May	*Porthos*	Tuesday, 9th, *Kowloon P.O.* Reg. 10.00 A M; Letters 1.00 P M; *G.P.O.* Reg. 12.45 P M; Letters 1.30 P M
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	*Haiyang*	Noon
Amoy	*Nhantung*	3.30 P M
Manila	*Pres. Cleveland*	4.30 P M
Swatow	*Yatshing*	5.00 P M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

LONDON SERVICE.
"ANTENOR" 17th Apr., Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"MENELAUS" 30th Apr., Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"HECTOR" 15th May, Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"EURYADES" 20th Apr., Havre & Liverpool.
"ASPHALION" 2nd June, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"TALTHYBIUS" 20th Apr., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"IXION" 11th May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"LAOMEDON" 10th April, New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"RHEXENOR" 8th May, New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.
"DIOMED" 4th Apr., Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ASPHALION" 13th Apr., Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
*"ANTENOR" 17th Apr., Singapore, Marseilles & London.
*"HECTOR" 15th May., Singapore, Marseilles & London.
* Sails at Daylight.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,000,000
Silver $14,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Court of Directors:
N. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq. — C. G. S. Mackie, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, Esq. — T. E. Pearce, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches:—

Amoy	Iloilo	Peping
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Johore	Rangoon
Bombay	Kobe	Saigon
Calcutta	Kowloon	San Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moukden	Tokyo
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkew		

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms on which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANKS.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. $3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. $537,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGGAR,
23] Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital...Guilders 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilders 80,000,000- (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund.....Guilders 40,000,000- (£3,333,333.)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.*
Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Siboiga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1922. [34

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up ...Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund..... Yen 105,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Kai Yuen	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Lyons	Semarang
Changchun	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen	Manila	Singapore
(Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Sydney
Hamburg	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Peking	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	
	Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1929, [35

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Alor Star (Malay States)	Hong Kong	Tongkah
Amritsar	Iloilo	(Bhuket)
Bangkok	Foh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Semarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala Kangsar	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Kuching	Sourabaya
Colombo	Madras	(S.F.M.S.) Taiping
Dairen	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	Tientsin
Haiphong	New York	Tokyo
Hamburg	Penang	Tsingtao
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Harbin (North Manchuria)	Penang	Zamboanga (Philippine Islands)
	Peshawar	

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up..... Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Frs. 22,819,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Tourane	Quinhon	Hue
Thanh-hoa	Vinh	Pnom Penh
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hong Kong	

Bankers:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
L. BERNIS,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest.....£1,584,846

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Ipoh	New York
Batavia	Kandy	Penang
Bombay	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Calcutta	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kuantan (Pahang)	Simla
Galle	Madras	Singapore
Hong Kong		Sourabaya
Howrah		

Hong Kong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 1st Sept., 1928. [29

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Special authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,766,200.00
Reserve Fund 9,564,396.69

Head Office:—Peking
Hong Kong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [33

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital..Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund .....Frs. 102,000,000.00

Branches:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Mengtze	Saigon
Cantho	Nam-Dinh	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Fort Bayard	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hankow	Pondicherry	Yunnanfou
Hanoi		

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th November, 1928. [32

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency

Authorized Capital ..$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital 8,664,200
Reserve Fund 850,000

Branches:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Bankers:—
The Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents
all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
37] Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: Hong Kong.
No. 10, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital $10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital... 5,000,000
Reserve... 1,500,000

Branches and Agencies:—

Batavia	London	Penang	Singapore
Bombay	Manila	Rangoon	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Melbourne	Saigon	Sydney
Canton	Nagasaki	San Francisco	Taipeh
Haiphong	New York		Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Seattle	Tokyo
Kobe	Paris	Semarang	
Kowloon	Peking	Shanghai	

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st Mar., 1923.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 3, 1929.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11¼
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.222½
Credits, 4 months' sight	1.297½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	49⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	131½
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	131½
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	78½
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	107
On Manila.—On demand	97
On Singapore.—On demand	85
On Batavia.—On demand	119½
On Haiphong.—On demand	—
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	nom.
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	$9.50
Gold Leaf, 100 fins, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 15/16

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of 'travel' currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."
Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.
Issued in G$10, G$20, G$50, G$100, and £5, and £10 denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet—and cost only ¾ of 1 per cent.
Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries, or plan your cruise or tour through
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., Inc.
4, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

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